Welcome to NW Colorado and to the Northwest Colorado Interagency fire Management Program, Routt National Forest, and the Dinosaur National Monument. The intent of this packet is to provide a reference to which you can refer throughout your assignment here. If you have any questions, please feel free to ask any of our local staff. If they cannot provide an answer, they will direct you to someone who can.

Safety All fire resources much employ LCES and must wear PPE to limit exposure of personnel. Emphasize these points during daily briefings. Line supervisors must ensure these practices are followed. As with any fire program, safety is our top priority. Be certain to adhere strictly to the Ten Standard Fire Orders and monitor and mitigate for the Eighteen Watch-Out Situations. Always have your escape routes and safety zones identified and updated.

NW Colorado has an exceptionally dry climate, an abundance of flashy fuels, and beetle kill trees in and around the Forest. This combination frequently produces extreme fire behavior. Situational Awareness is the key in this fast paced fire environment. Safety awareness, proper use and handling of equipment are necessary at all times. No activity or emergency is so critical that safety rules should be overlooked. You will be expected to know, apply, and practice safety throughout your assignment.

In addition to the cultural and historical values placed on the land in the area may people use this land to make a living. What may seem to be just sage, grass, juniper, timber, or barren land, to you is someone else's rangeland, mining operation, recreation area hunting area, or backyard. The land here is just as important to the local community as the tribal, refuge, timber, or park lands and urban interface that you protect on your home units. So think before speak and ask before you do something that may impact someone else. Be professional and courteous to all parties at all times. Remember, you are representing yourself, your unit, and a fire program to the public.

Craig Interagency Dispatch Center

Field Operations Guide
2012

This packet is intended to familiarize you with this organization and the local operating procedures. Contained within this packet is information relating to:

The **Craig Interagency Dispatch Center (CRC)** provides support for the following units:

- Northwest Colorado Fire Management Unit (NWCFMU), which is comprised of the following DOI agencies:
  - Bureau of Land Management, Northwest Colorado District
    Little Snake Field Office
    White River Field Office
    Kremmling Field Office
  - U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
    Browns Park National Wildlife Refuge
    Arapahoe National Wildlife Refuge
- National Park Service
  - Dinosaur National Monument
- U.S. Forest Service, Routt National Forest
  Hahn's Peak/Bears Ears Ranger District
  Yampa Ranger District
  Parks Ranger District
- Moffat County
- Routt County
- Jackson County
- Rio Blanco County
- Grand County
- Colorado State Forest Service
  Granby District (Grand County)
  Steamboat Springs District (Moffat, Routt & Jackson Counties)
  Grand Junction District (Rio Blanco County)

Craig Interagency Dispatch Center Organization

POSITION	CALL SIGN	IDENTIFIER	NAME	OFFICE PHONE
Dispatch Center			Stacy Gray	826-5037
Asst Dispatch Center Manager			Janell Neubauer	826-5037
Initial Attack Dispatch			Jenna Beckerman	826-5037
Logistical/Initial Attack Dispatcher			Dezarae Stahlin	826-5037
Initial Attack Dispatcher			Wendy Finnegan	826-5037
Logistical/Initial Attack Seasonal Dispatcher			Taylor Welshimer	826-5037
Initial Attack Dispatcher (SCEP)			Vacant	826-5037

NWCFMU Organization

POSITION	CALL SIGN	IDENTIFIER	NAME	OFFICE PHONE
Fire Mgt Officer	Chief 11	CH 11	Colt Mortenson	826-5036
Asst Fire Mgt Officer/Unit Aviation Officer	Chief 12	CH 12	Dave Toelle	826-5033
Unit Admin (Fire Business)/Admin Support			Valerie Kamzalow	826-5011
Unit Mitigation/Education	MIT/ED 11	ME 11	Lynn Barclay	826-5096
North Zone FMO	Division 11	DV11	Ron Simpson	826-5030
South Zone FMO	Division 14	DV14	Garner Harris	878-3824
Rocky Basin FWS FMO			Tracy Swenson	435 734-6449
Prescribed Fire & Fuels Specialist	Branch 11	BR11	Jim Michels	826-5014
Fuels Specialist	Fuels 11	FM11	Dale Beckerman	826-5004
Fuels Specialist	Fuels 14	FM14	Vacant	
Acting Fuels Specialist	Fuels 13	FM13	Kevin Thompson	724-3033
Cache Manager	Support 12	SC12	Mark Howerton	826-5041

NWCFMU Suppression Resources

Zone	Resource	Station	Captain	Identifier/ Call Sign
North	**E-1610** (BPR)	Browns Park	John Ashcraft	
North	**E-1613** (CRD)	Craig	Laura Megel	
North	**E-1614** (CRD)	Craig	Michael St. Martin	
North	**E-1419** (CRD)	Craig	Vacant	
North	**Squad 1-1** (CRD)	Craig	Erik Bloom	
South	**E-1642** (CRD)	Meeker	Mark Finnegan	
South	**E-1644** (CRD)	Meeker	Kyle Frary	
	Craig Hotshots (CRD)	Craig	Shawn Telford	

Routt NF Organization

POSITION	CALL SIGN	IDENTIFIER	NAME	OFFICE PHONE
Routt Fire Mgt Officer			Mark Cahur	870-2214
Routt Asst Fire Mgt Officer Steamboat			Erick Stahlin	870-2551
Routt Asst Fire Mgt Officer, Yampa			Sam Duerksen	638-4516
Routt Asst Fire Mgt Officer, Walden			Felix Valdez	723-2727

Routt NF Suppression Resources

Zone	Resource	Station	Captain	Identifier/ Call Sign
Routt	**Squad 2-1** (RTF)	Steamboat	Lance Broyles	
Routt	**E-618** (RTF)	Yampa	Lee Nelson	
Routt	**E-617** (RTF)	Walden	Casey Cheesbrough	

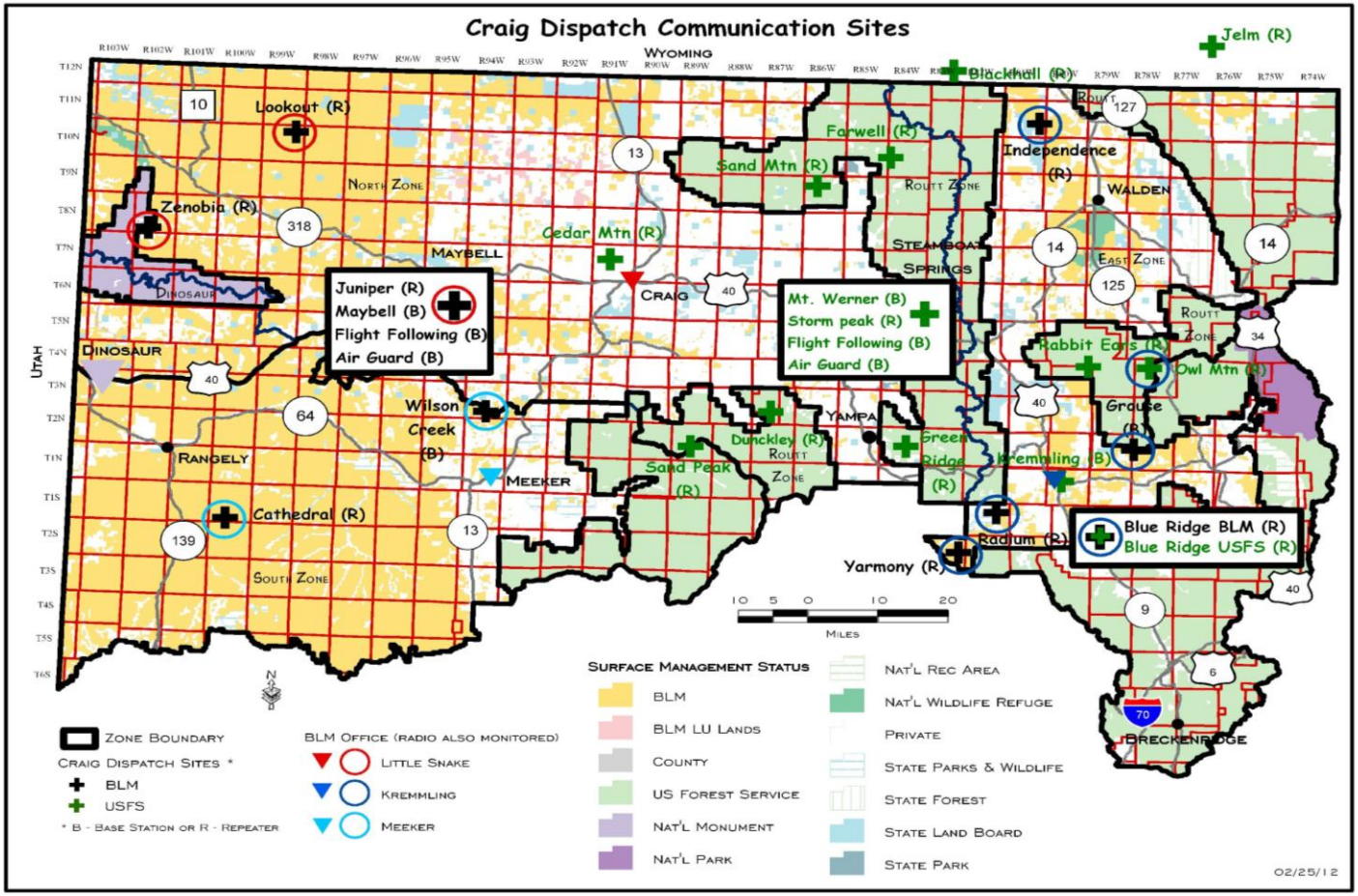
Dinosaur NM Organization

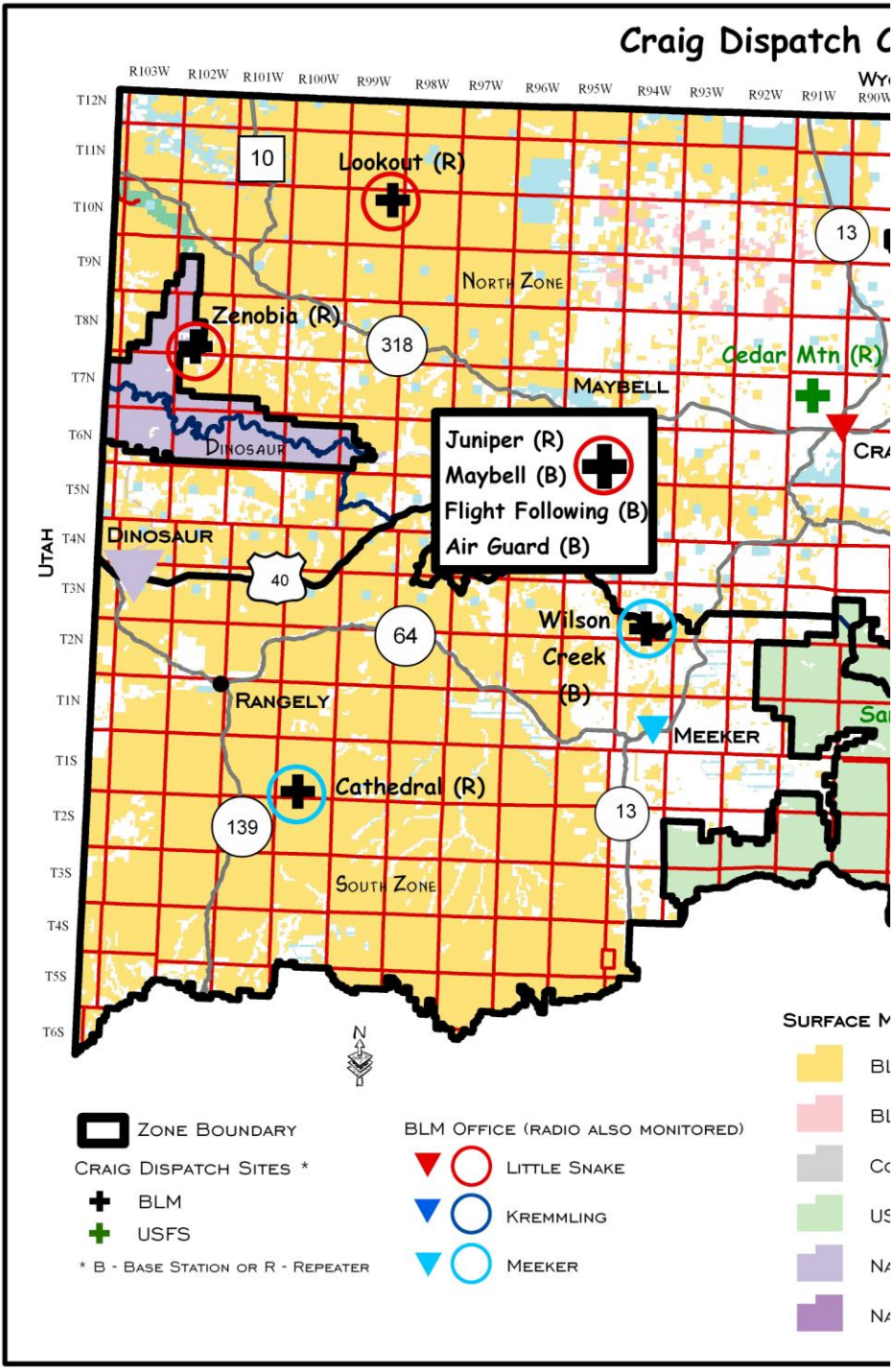
POSITION	CALL SIGN	IDENTIFIER	NAME	OFFICE PHONE
Dinosaur Fire Mgt Officer			Joe Flores	374-3014
Dinosaur Fuels Specialist			Ross Oxford	244-3080

Dinosaur NM Suppression Resources

Zone	Resource	Station	Captain	Identifier/ Call Sign
Dinosaur	**E-681** (DSP)	Dinosaur	Eric Jones	
Dinosaur	**E-683** (DSP)	Dinosaur	Nate Wiedow	

All area codes 970, unless otherwise noted		OFFICE #
IRM Support		
Telecom Specialist, BLM	Steve Brooks	826-5115
GIS Support, BLM LSFO	Pam Levitt	826-5029
GIS Support, BLM WRFO	Richard Brooks	878-3853
IT Support, BLM	Andy Cohle	826-5013
Colorado State Forest Service		
Colorado State, Steamboat	John Twitchell	879-0475
Colorado State, Granby	Ron Cousineau	887-3121
Colorado State, Grand Junction	Kelly Rogers	248-7325
CSFS, Northwest Zone FMO	Tim Foley	248-7329
Line Officers		
BLM, LSFO-	Wendy Reynolds	826-5089
BLM, WRFO	Kent Walter	878-3802
BLM, KRFO	Dave Stout	724-3001
NPS, DSP	Mary Riser	374-3001
FWS, BPR,	Cris Dippel	365-3613 ext. 101
FWS, ARR	Ann Timberman	723-8202 ext.3
USFS, RTF	Phil Cruz	307-745-2400
County Sheriff's		
Grand County Sheriff	Rod Johnson	725-3343
Jackson County Sheriff	Scott Fischer	723-4242
Moffat County Sheriff	Tim Jantz	826-2307
Rio Blanco County Sheriff	Si Woodruff	878-9620
Routt County Sheriff	Garrett Wiggins	870-5501
Summit County Sheriff	John Minor	453-2232
Weather Service		
Grand Junction Weather Service http://www.crh.noaa.gov/gjt/Forecasts/firewx.php		970-256-9463
Denver/Boulder Weather Service http://www.crh.noaa.gov/bou/awebphp/fireindx.php		303-494-3877


Craig Dispatch Communication Sites
Wyoming
Utah
Jelm (R)
Blackhall (R)
Lookout (R)
Zenobia (R)
Farwell (R)
Sand Mtn (R)
Cedar Mtn (R)
Independence (R)
Walden
Steamboat Springs
Craig
Maybell
Dinosaur
Rangely
Meeker
Yampa
Juniper (R)
Maybell (B)
Flight Following (B)
Air Guard (B)
Mt. Werner (B)
Storm peak (R)
Flight Following (B)
Air Guard (B)
Wilson Creek (B)
Duckley (R)
Sand Peak (R)
Green Ridge (R)
Kremmling (B)
Rabbit Ears (R)
Owl Mtn (R)
Grouse (R)
Radium (R)
Yarmony (R)
Blue Ridge BLM (R)
Blue Ridge USFS (R)
Breckenridge
Cathedral (R)
North Zone
South Zone
Routt Zone
East Zone
Miles
Surface Management Status
BLM
BLM LU Lands
County
US Forest Service
Nat'l Monument
Nat'l Park
Nat'l Rec Area
Nat'l Wildlife Refuge
Private
State Parks & Wildlife
State Forest
State Land Board
State Park
Zone Boundary
Craig Dispatch Sites *
BLM
USFS
* B - Base Station or R - Repeater
BLM Office (radio also monitored)
Little Snake
Kremmling
Meeker
02/25/12


Craig Dispatch C
R103W
R102W
R101W
R100W
R99W
R98W
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R95W
R94W
R93W
R92W
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T2S
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T4S
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T6S
UTAH
10
Lookout (R)
13
North Zone
Zenobia (R)
318
Cedar Mtn (R)
Maybell
Dinosaur
Juniper (R)
Maybell (B)
Flight Following (B)
Air Guard (B)
Dinosaur
40
Wilson
Creek
(B)
64
Rangely
Meeker
Cathedral (R)
139
13
South Zone
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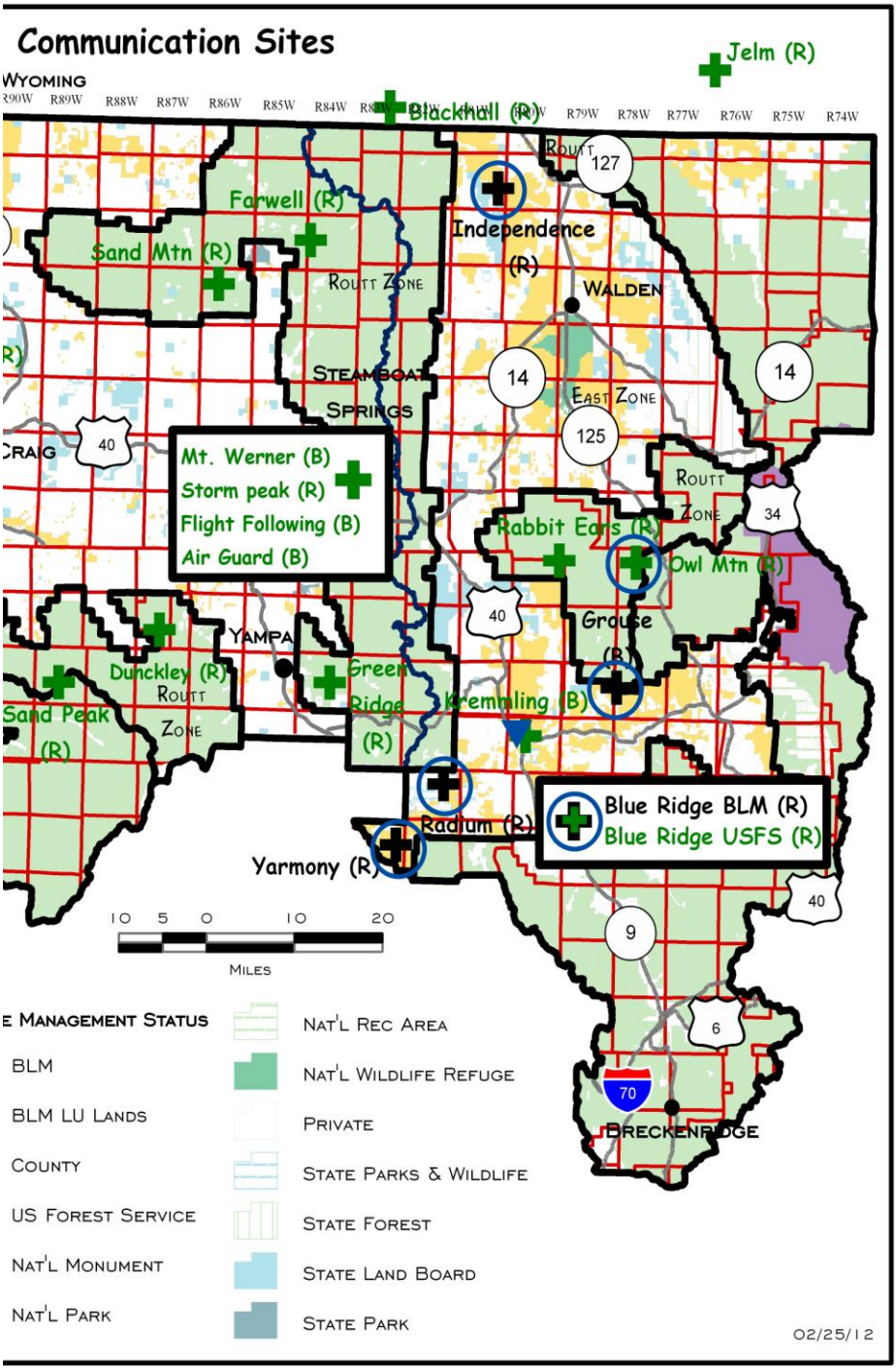
Surface M
Zone Boundary
Craig Dispatch Sites *
BLM
USFS
* B - Base Station or R - Repeater
BLM Office (radio also monitored)
Little Snake
Kremmling
Meeker


Communication Sites
Jelm (R)
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Blacknall (R)
Routt
127
Farwell (R)
Sand Mtn (R)
Routt Zone
Independence (R)
Walden
14
East Zone
125
Steamboat Springs
Craig
40
Mt. Werner (B)
Storm peak (R)
Flight Following (B)
Air Guard (B)
Rabbit Ears (R)
Owl Mtn (R)
34
Grouse (R)
Yampa
Dunckley (R)
Routt Zone
Sand Peak (R)
Green Ridge (R)
Kremmling (B)
Radium (R)
Blue Ridge BLM (R)
Blue Ridge USFS (R)
Yarmony (R)
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E Management Status
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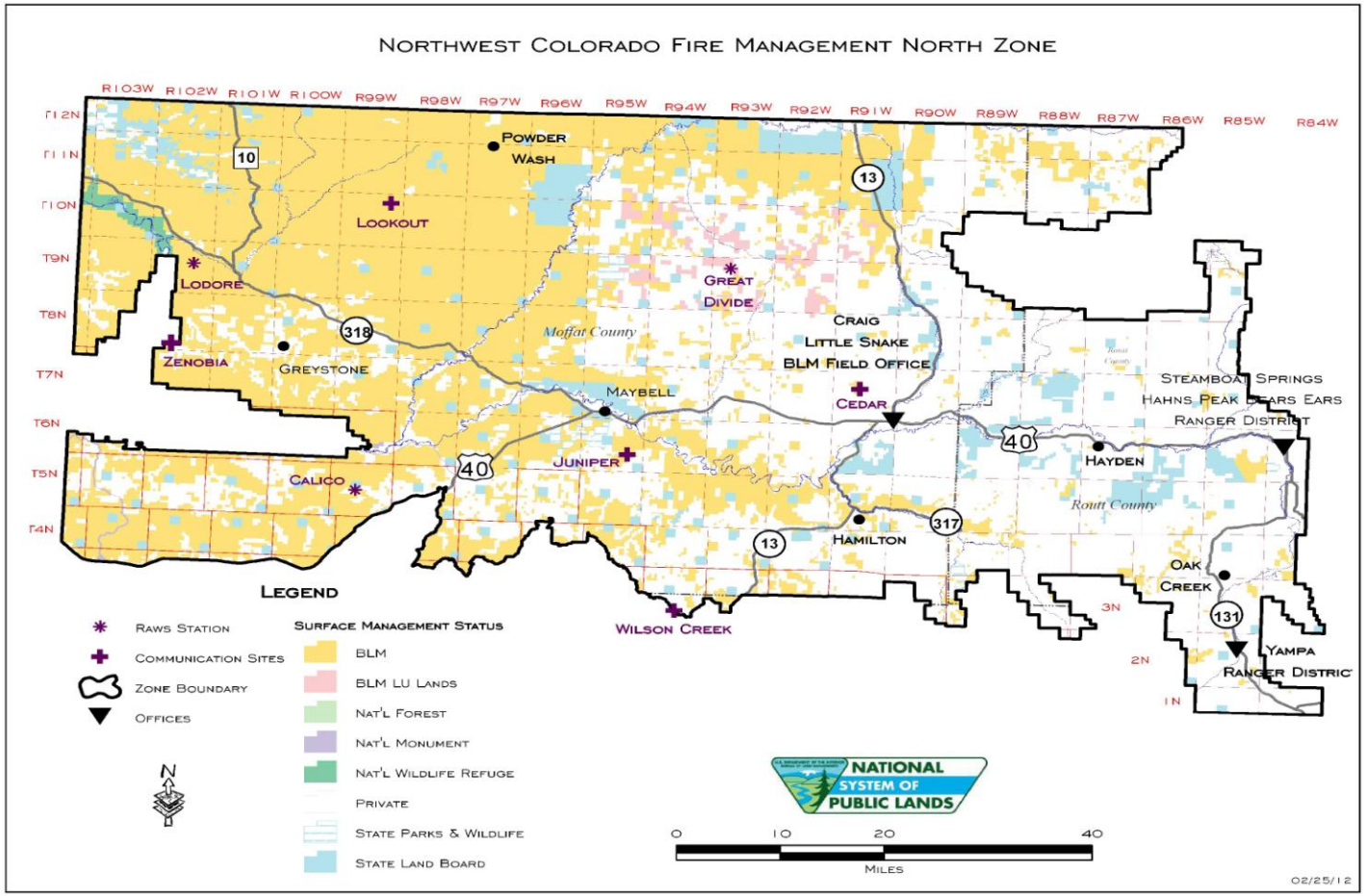
BLM LU Lands
County
US Forest Service
Nat'l Monument
Nat'l Park
Nat'l Rec Area
Nat'l Wildlife Refuge
Private
State Parks & Wildlife
State Forest
State Land Board
State Park
02/25/12


NORTHWEST COLORADO FIRE MANAGEMENT NORTH ZONE
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POWDER WASH
LOOKOUT
LODORE
ZENOBIA
GREYSTONE
GREAT DIVIDE
MOFFAT COUNTY
CRAIG
LITTLE SNAKE BLM FIELD OFFICE
MAYBELL
CEDAR
JUNIPER
CALICO
HAMILTON
ROUTT COUNTY
HAYDEN
STEAMBOAT SPRINGS
HAHNS PEAK BEARS EARS RANGER DISTRICT
OAK CREEK
YAMPA RANGER DISTRICT
WILSON CREEK
LEGEND
RAWS STATION
COMMUNICATION SITES
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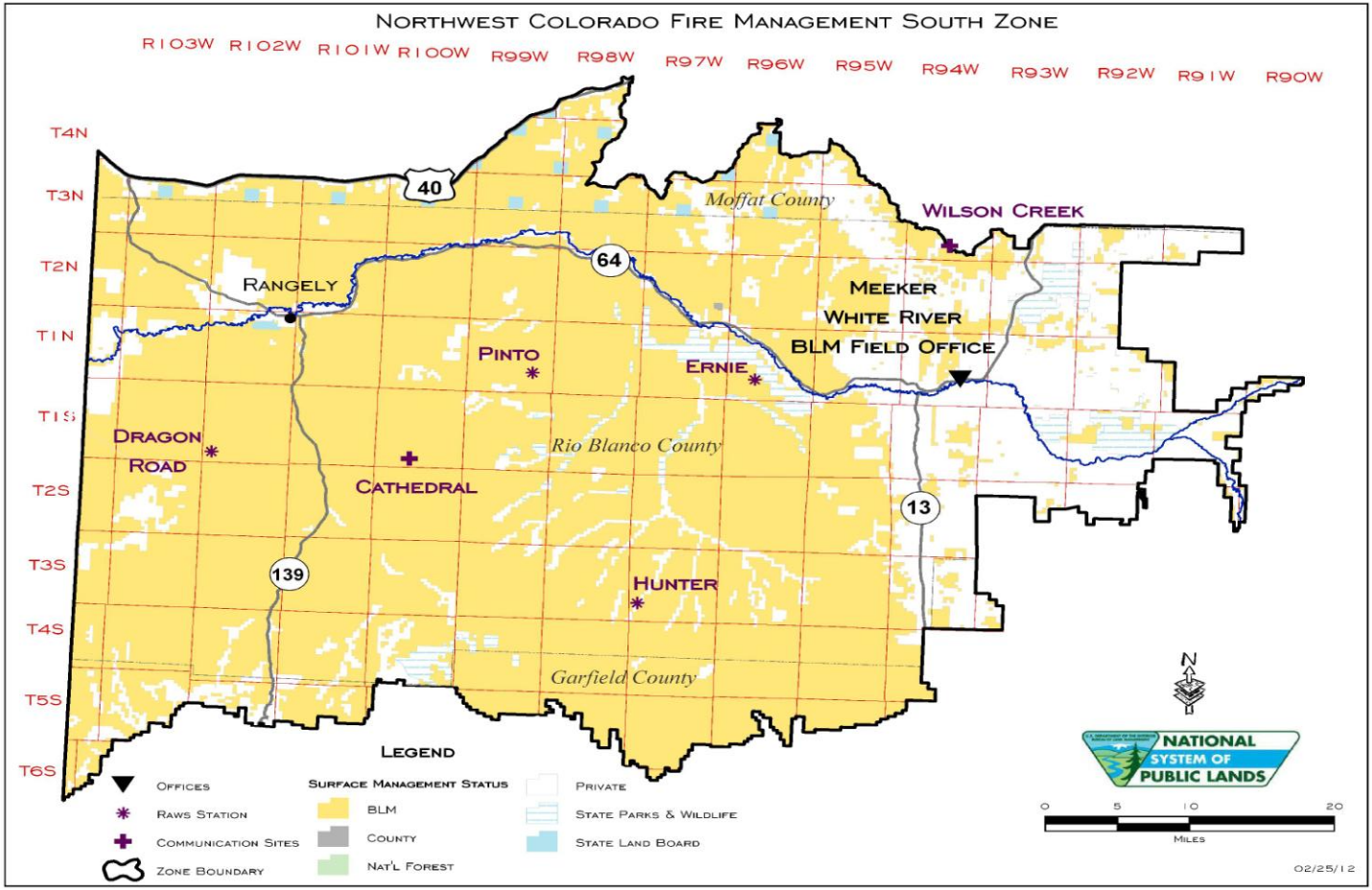
NORTHWEST COLORADO FIRE MANAGEMENT SOUTH ZONE
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Moffat County
Rio Blanco County
Garfield County
WILSON CREEK
RANGELY
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WHITE RIVER
BLM FIELD OFFICE
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STATE LAND BOARD
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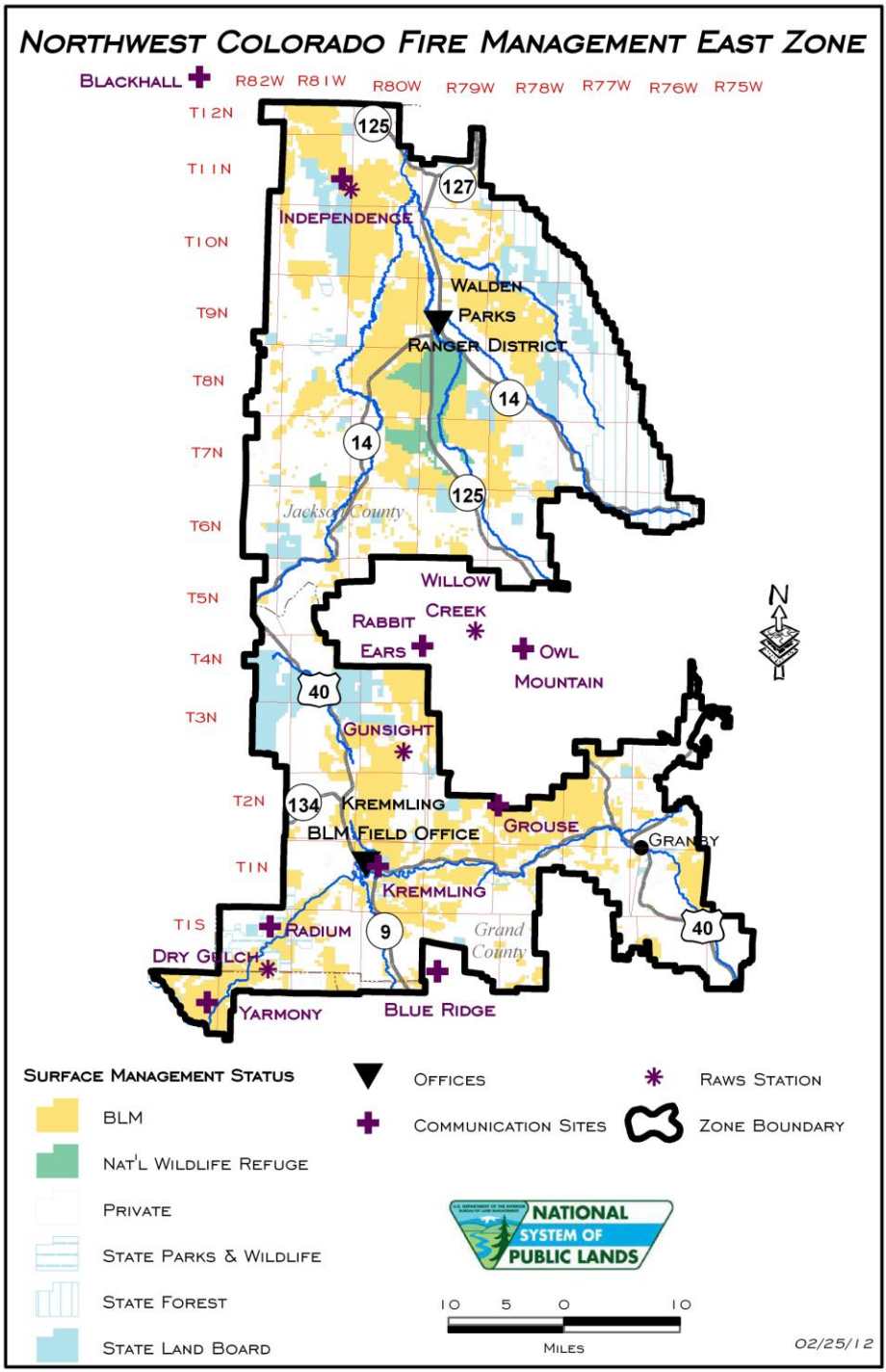
NORTHWEST COLORADO FIRE MANAGEMENT EAST ZONE
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KREMMLING
BLM FIELD OFFICE
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YARMONY
BLUE RIDGE
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NAT'L WILDLIFE REFUGE
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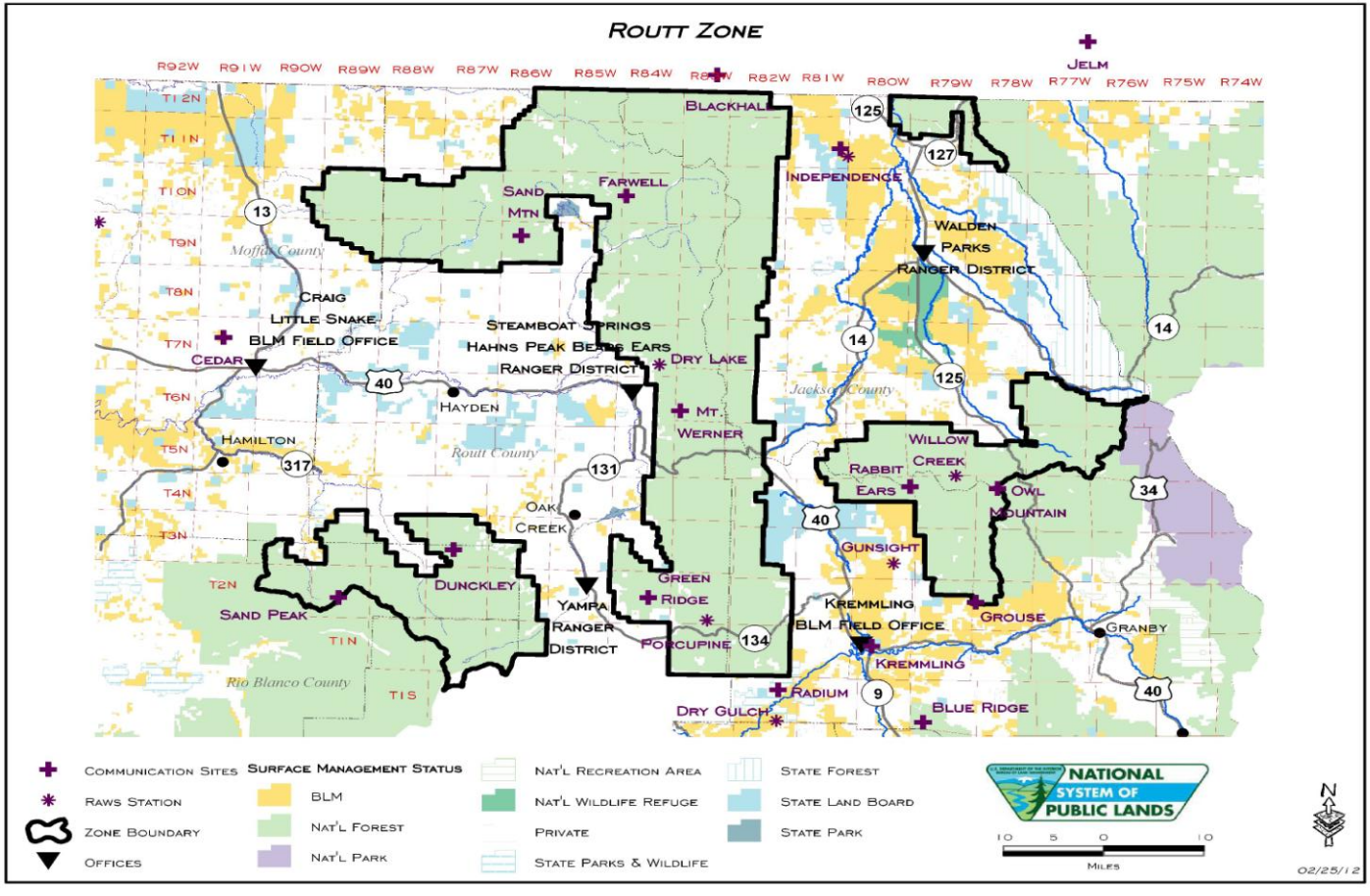
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FARWELL
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WALDEN
PARKS
RANGER DISTRICT
Moffat County
CRAIG
LITTLE SNAKE
BLM FIELD OFFICE
CEDAR
STEAMBOAT SPRINGS
HAHNS PEAK BEARS EARS
RANGER DISTRICT
DRY LAKE
HAYDEN
MT WERNER
Jackson County
Routt County
HAMILTON
WILLOW CREEK
RABBIT EARS
OWL MOUNTAIN
OAK CREEK
GUNSIGHT
DUNCKLEY
GREEN RIDGE
SAND PEAK
YAMPA RANGER DISTRICT
KREMMLING BLM FIELD OFFICE
GROUSE
GRANBY
PORCUPINE
KREMMLING
Rio Blanco County
RADIUM
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BLUE RIDGE
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COMMUNICATION SITES
RAWS STATION
ZONE BOUNDARY
OFFICES
SURFACE MANAGEMENT STATUS
BLM
NAT'L FOREST
NAT'L PARK
NAT'L RECREATION AREA
NAT'L WILDLIFE REFUGE
PRIVATE
STATE PARKS & WILDLIFE
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STATE LAND BOARD
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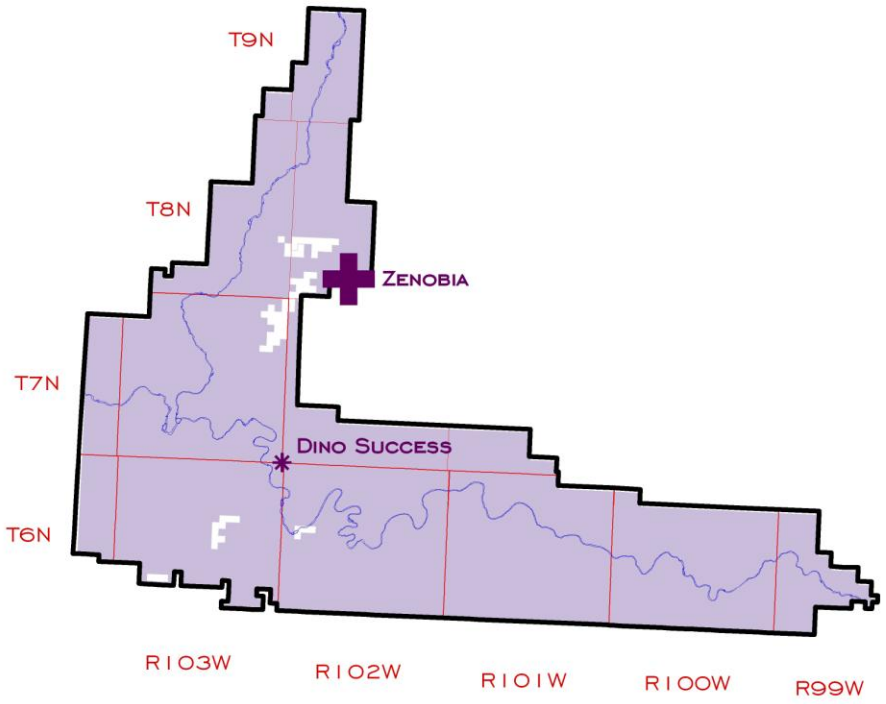
Dinosaur National Monument



Legend

- RAWS Station
- Communication Sites
- Zone Boundary

Surface Management Status

- Nat'l Monument
- Private

0 3.75 7.5 15

Miles

N

NATIONAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC LANDS

02/25/12

DISPATCH OPERATIONS

General

CRC is staffed 7 days a week during fire season.
Normal operating hours are 0800-1800

Location:

Northwest Colorado Fire Management Unit and CRC are housed with the BLM Little Snake Field Office, located on the east side of Craig along Hwy 40.
Address:

455 Emerson Street
Craig, Colorado 81625

CRC Contact Phone Numbers:

Dispatch Center (24 Hrs)	(970) 826-5037
Dispatch Center (Toll Free)	1-800-352-0525 (Business Hours Only)
Initial Attack Fax	(970) 826-5051
Fire Management Fax	(970) 826-5055

CRC e-mail: craig.dispatch@yahoo.com ("cc:" this address when you send detail request forms, planned rx forms, etc. so that they can be processed even if the person you emailed is gone)

CRC webpage: http://gacc.nifc.gov/rmcc/dispatch_centers/r2crc/

The dispatch center handles all initial attack dispatching at the facility in Craig. All radio communications are directed to CRC. All resource requests are processed by CRC (Overhead, Crews, Equipment, Supplies, and Aircraft). If a fire escapes initial attack, CRC will arrange for supporting the incident. If an incident requires an Overhead Team (Type 1-3) then CRC will order it. Unless the situation warrants a different arrangement, Expanded Dispatch will be located at the Craig facility.

Expanded Dispatch Numbers:

Supervisor:	970-826-5049
Overhead:	970-826-5048
Crews:	970-826-5044
Equipment:	970-826-5043
Supplies:	970-826-5045
Buying Team:	970-826-5046, 5047
Fax:	970-826-5117

All tactical aircraft orders (airtankers, helicopters, smokejumpers, etc.) will be placed with Initial Attack-Aircraft Dispatcher. Requests will be filled on a first come first served basis unless multiple incidents require the establishment of priorities. In such instances, the Dispatch Center Manager (or acting) will consult with the appropriate agency representative or local Multi-Agency Coordinating Group (LMAC) if multiple agencies are involved. Until the meeting or conference call can occur, priorities will be established according to policies and procedures set forth in the National Mobilization Guide.

Expectations

- If you are a government employee (including hand/engine crews) you are expected to be self-sufficient and be on per diem. If this is a problem please see your supervisor immediately!
- AD rate employees are entitled to per diem. If you are not able to take care of your motel or meals notify your FMO so that arrangements can be made.
- AD rate employees will need the FMO to sign their time. The unit that did the hiring processes all time and travel. (i.e.: If you were hired by Big Bend National Park in Texas, then you need to take your documents to them for payment).
- If you are a field resource, be prepared to camp out (tent, sleeping bag, and personal gear bag).
- If you are staying in a motel, **you must take your belongings with you each day**. There is no guarantee you will be back to the same location every night. This is strictly dependent upon where the activity is occurring in the area. Make sure you let dispatch know what motel you are staying at for after hour's dispatches.
- Upon checking in/briefing you will be provided maps of the area. Please return them when you are released. Be respectful and courteous in and around the communities. You are a reflection of this organization while working here.
- Any criminal activity or disturbances will be investigated and will result in immediate release and/or possible law enforcement action.
- It is your responsibility to keep track of your time on an OF-288 and have the FMO sign prior to your release. Do not ask dispatch to sign your timesheets unless you are willing to give them a cut of your overtime. The fax machine in the Fire Management Area can be used to fax home timesheets.
- Work shifts that exceed 16 hours and/or consecutive days that do not meet the 2:1 work/rest ratios should be the exception; no work shifts should exceed 24 hours except for rare situations i.e. Initial Attack. Justification of shifts over 16 hours will require documentation from the incident commander and/or duty officer except for Initial Attack.
  Falsification of time will result in demobilization and/or disciplinary action.
- If you need a radio programmed please see the FMO that you are assigned to. Dispatch doesn't have the equipment to clone or program radios.
- All resources are expected to be at or call into the daily briefing at 1015 unless on a fire. (During extended staffing the briefing is bumped up to 0915 – check with your Zone FMO about the correct time). **The phone number is 1-877-428-9134 and the passcode is 170902**. The daily briefing is also posted on CRC's webpage by 0900.
- Fire Weather is broadcast via the radio daily at 1100 and 1500. Dispatch will ask all resources (by zones) to acknowledge hearing the weather.
- During your stay here you are encouraged to continue with your physical training (PT's).
- If you are assigned within the NWCFMU, project work will come secondary to all fire and pre-suppression activities. Project work will be expected to be performed professionally and in an expedient manner.
- Upon checking in, your FMO will ask and document your last days off to ensure that work/rest guidelines are being met. Your Redcard will also be checked and photocopied and provided to the Duty Officer. You will also be asked to sign a briefing checklist documenting you received an in-briefing.

- When in the dispatch center use your inside voice. Be respectful of personal space, desks, computer, and phone. Computer, phone, and workspace to do timesheets etc. is available in the ready room/foreman's office, or expanded dispatch as long as it isn't being utilized.
- We as a dispatch center, take hurt feelings very seriously. If you don't have a mommy that can give you a hug and make it all better, please let your supervisors know and we can provide you with a surrogate. If you need, a "blanky" can also be supplied ☺
- Enjoy your stay and if you have any questions do not hesitate to ask.

Initial Attack Operations/Protocol

- Resources will be dispatched using the "closest forces policy" which states that the nearest (in terms of response time) like resource will be dispatched regardless of agency affiliation. The FMO will be notified of response as soon as possible.
- Initial Attack resources are to maintain communications with the dispatch center at all times. Check in with dispatch via the radio when leaving the station, changing locations, arrival on scene, and departure from scene, and when arrived back in station (we will find you!) Cell phone notification is permitted in those cases where the frequencies are busy or you have lots of details to pass along.
- Report all fires/smoke to the dispatch center immediately and await further direction. A decision will be made based on set priorities, closest forces, Fire Management Plans (WFU), known prescribed fires, etc.
  Self-dispatching will not be tolerated!
- When reporting a fire or upon arrival at the scene of a fire, it is imperative to provide dispatch with an accurate legal or latitude/longitude in degrees, minutes, seconds. NAD 83 or WGS 84 will be the Datum standard for the NWCFMU, Routt NF and Dinosaur NM.
- Before any suppression action is taken, dispatch will plot the fire and review the resource objectives. This will be relayed to resources prior to engaging. If a fire is a candidate for resource benefit, dispatch will notify the appropriate FMO or DO and appropriate planning actions will begin. Notify dispatch if the fire is a WUI (Urban Interface Fire).
- All incidents are assigned an Incident Action Number. This IA number will be provided to the resources responding and will be used in communications referencing the fire (i.e.: "Engine 494 responding to IA 234". Do not say "we are enroute to the fire"). Be sure to include this number on all pertinent documentation related to the incident (i.e.: Size-up Cards, Unit Logs, etc.).
- Once on scene, ensure the Incident Commander is designated and clear to all resources. Inform dispatch of the IC and when any changes in command are made. As IC, you will name the fire using a geographic reference (provided the fire has not already been named by dispatch). This name will be relayed to dispatch to determine if the name is suitable (has not previously been used). At that point in time all communications will be done by identifying yourself as the "name of the fire" IC (i.e.: Pinyon Ridge IC).
  - Remember, fire names must be a geographic reference. **Do not use numbers or names of landowners, etc.**

- No action is to be taken on the fire unless you have positive communications with dispatch. Cell phone communications, while not desirable, is acceptable until radio communication problems can be mitigated. If there is a need for a human repeater, assign a resource already on the fire or order one. Portable repeater is also available in Craig and can be requested through the dispatch center.
- Provide a size-up of the fire to dispatch utilizing the Initial Response Size-up Card (available from FMO or dispatch). Use clear text so resources enroute understand the size-up. Use the size-up card to document any hazards and how they were mitigated. Turn in the completed Size-up Card to dispatch upon control of the fire (once again we will track you down for it).
- Human caused fires require an investigation and a full suppression response. Protect the point of origin and notify dispatch. Dispatch will notify the LEO and FMO.
- Notify dispatch of your intentions to stay out late or overnight by 1700, so staffing can be planned accordingly. Dispatchers have to follow the same work/rest guidelines as firefighters, and it may not be possible to staff 24 hours. This will be negotiated on a case-by-case basis.
- Weather/Red Flag Warnings will be read each day. When Dispatch has finished reading the weather/Red Flag Warning, units will be asked to acknowledge that they have copied and Dispatch will log each unit's acknowledgement.

Ordering

- Order resources by type not by name requesting. For example, order a Type 4 engine, do not order E-414. Be specific in what you want (numbers, types, sizes, etc.) Be specific and realistic on the date and time resources/supplies are needed. Consolidate your orders the best you can to eliminate numerous trips to your fire. Give good directions to the reporting site. For requests that are unusual or unique provide justification. Strike Teams are not recognized by the dispatch system and those resources need to be ordered separately.
- **For meals, plan on being self-sufficient for at least the first 24 hrs. When ordering meals, order at least a meal ahead (i.e.: in the morning order for dinner.) Don't forget to plan for incoming resources.**
- Tactical frequencies are ordered through dispatch. Do not assign yourself a tac frequency.

Aircraft

- When ordering aircraft for your incident, clearly state any threats (primary residences, secondary residences, outbuildings, communication sites, resource concerns, etc.). This will determine resource allocation and assist with setting priorities. When the I.C. orders aircraft, dispatch will assign the air to ground frequencies.
- Aircraft assigned to your incident will flight follow with dispatch until positive communication is made with the incident. At that time the aircraft will be flight followed locally with the incident. It is the IC's responsibility to notify dispatch when aircraft arrive on scene and are in contact. It is also the IC's responsibility to notify dispatch when aircraft are departing the incident. This is extremely important when helicopters are leaving your incident and going to a dip site without a dip site manager.

This will enable a smooth transition for handing off the flight following responsibilities.

- If several aircraft are assigned to your incident and it is expected to be a multi-day event, a TFR (Temporary Flight Restriction) should be ordered. If an order for a TFR is not received, dispatch will take the initiative and request a TFR if deemed necessary. The IC will be notified if this occurs.
- Immediately notify dispatch of any TFR intrusions. If possible provide the aircraft type, color, and tail number. You will also need to file a Safecom.

Demobilization

- If at all possible notify dispatch in advanced of the planned demob of resources on your fire to facilitate reassignments in a timely manner.
- Notify dispatch when resources are leaving the incident and provide an ETA to their destination. **This is very important when dealing with contract resources for payment purposes.**
- The IC is responsible for closing out with resources (signing shift tickets, timesheets, and completing inspections). This is really important if we go beyond mutual aid. If you need help doing this place an order for an EQTR (Equipment Time Recorder) or PTRC (Personnel Time Recorder).
- Initial Response Size-up Cards are to be completed by the IC or FMO. Blank cards can be obtained from your FMO or dispatch. Completed cards are to be returned to dispatch within 2 days of the fire being called out. Failure to turn in a card within the allotted time frame will result in being assigned to dispatch for the rest of your tour.

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

Medivac/Flight for Life helicopters are located in Grand Junction CO, Vernal, UT, Salt Lake City UT, Ft Collins, CO and Casper, WY. ***Immediately contact dispatch for any medical emergencies. If there is any question as to the severity of the injuries, ORDER A MEDIVAC THROUGH DISPATCH!!***

REVIEW THE EMERGENCY PROCEDURES SECTION FOR INFORMATION REQUIRED IN CASE OF A MEDIVAC SITUATION.

CRAIG DISPATCH AREA **FIRECODE** CHART 2012 (3/06/12)

CODING TYPE	BLM-LSD, WRD, KRD, USFS PD + FireCode (1502 override)	FWS-BPR & ARR USFS PR + FireCode (1502 override)	NPS-DSP USFS PP + FireCode (1502 override)	USFS-RTF USFS P2 + FireCode (0206 override for RTF)
Fire Suppression	1 Firecode per Fire **Base 8:** LF10000.HU0000 LFSPXXXX0000 **OT:** LF20000.HU0000 LFSPXXXX0000 Enter Fire Code in place of "XXXX"	1 Firecode per Fire **Base 8:** Preparedness employees: Base charged to Home Unit **Base 8 for Others & OT:** **WBS:** FFF2000006FXXXX2J **Fund:** 12X **Cost Center:** FF06RFCO00 **Enter Fire Code in place of "XXXX"**	1 Firecode per Fire For agency specific guidance see National Park Service Budget Structure	1 Firecode for all ABCD Lightning Fires, **FY12 Med Bow/Routt ABCD P2EKU1(0206)** All fires larger than class D receive a unique Firecode. All fires that are human caused recieve a unique Firecode. Preface Firecode with "P2" For fires on other agencies lands BLM Fires = "PD" FWS Fires = "PR" NPS Fires = "PP" Other Fires = "PN" **All** fire time to Firecodes
Reimbursable/Billable Human Fires	1 Firecode per Fire	1 Firecode per Fire	1 Firecode Per Fire	1 Firecode per Fire Preface with "P2" (or other region)
Fire Use Fires (WFU)	1 Firecode Per Fire LF20000.IT0000 LFSPXXXX0000 Enter Fire Code in place of "XXXX"	1 Firecode per Fire	1 Firecode Per Fire	
Support Orders (Used when direct support to a specific fire can not be identified)	NWCFMU Support 2012 **See Craig Interagency Dispatch Center**	NWCFMU Support 2012 **See Craig Interagency Dispatch Center**	NWCFMU Support 2012 **See Craig Interagency Dispatch Center**	Med Bow/Routt NF – FY12 Fire Support See Forest Service Official
False Alarms	LF10000.HU0000 LFSPXXXX0000 LF20000.HU0000 LFSPXXXX0000 Enter Fire Code in place of "XXXX" Each false alarm will receive it's own Firecode	BPR-65550-FF06RBRP00 ARR-65520-FF06RARP00 Each false alarm will receive it's own Firecode	Each false alarm will receive it's own Firecode	Use Med/Bow RTF ABCD **P2EKU1 (0206)** for all RTF False Alarms
***FireCodes will be posted on CRC's WildWeb *** USFS Jobcode lookup http://fsweb.ftcol.wo.fs.fed.us/aqm/jobcodes/index.shtml				

- USFS must always have an override code attached to fire time and travel.
  Use the override code of the incident region & unit or ***1502 for all non-FS fires.***
- NOTE: Due to the USFS Financial System, a newly generated Firecode may not be accepted into Paycheck for **several days especially if a new Firecode is generated on a Thursday-Sunday**. Do not expect the Firecode to be available for use until the next Tuesday of the work week. Use the Jobcode lookup.
- It is suggested all USFS employees become familiar with *Use of Incident Job Codes for FY2012* memo.
- FireCode not used by any agency for FEMA incidents.

The following should be contacted for agency specific questions:

BLM: Valerie Kamzalow, Acting NWCFMU, Business Management 970-826-5011
NPS: Joseph Flores, Dinosaur NM FMO 970-374-3014
FWS: Tracy Swenson, Zone FMO 435-734-6449 or Region 6 – NWRS Budget Division, Gina Martinez 303-236-4351
USFS: Melissa Squires, MBR-Administrative Office 307-745-2406

Restaurant Rules

These rules apply to personnel or crews that need meals provided by local procurement because they are not self sufficient.

- Bring receipt back to Dispatch or local procurement office that set up your meals with names of personnel or Crew Name written on it (legibly) or copy of manifest attached. If this receipt is not received before it is time for your next meal – you will go to bed without your dinner!
- No Alcohol can be purchased!
- No in room movies or meals are to be charged to your room.

- Meal Limits (All towns in our unit are $46 except Steamboat which is $56)

M & IE	$46	$56
Breakfast	7	9
Lunch	11	13
Dinner	23	29
Incidentals	5	5

- Lodging Rates (excluding taxes):
  $99 for Steamboat Springs ($181 Dec 1-Mar 31)
  $77 for all other communities within our unit

  For other locations reference this website:
  http://www.gsa.gov/Portal

Remember: You are a reflection of this organization while working here. Be respectful and courteous in and around the communities. We depend on these vendors to provide services to you!

Rental Vehicles: Rental Vehicles are considered accountable property. Reference the IIBMH Chapter 60 Section 62 to properly document vehicle damage and accidents.

RESTAURANT LIST 2012

CRAIG	**SL**	B	L	D	Phone #	**HAYDEN**	SL	B	L	D	Phone #
Brother's Processing	*	*	*	*	824-3855	Wolf Mtn Pizza			*	*	276-1337
Gino's			*	*	824-6323	Double Barrel Steakhouse			*	*	276-2020
JW Snacks			*	*	826-0468	**STEAMBOAT/CLARK**					
Carelli's Italian			*	*	824-6868	City Café (Cater)					879-9922
Casa Loya Mexican			*	*	824-5455	City Market	*				879-3290
City Market	*				824-6515	Clark Store	*		*		879-3849
Fiesta Jalisco			*	*	826-0500	Cottonwood Grill			*	*	879-2229
Domino's*			*	*	824-4855	Creekside Café			*	*	870-4925
Tin Cup (golf course)			*	*	824-3764	Cugino's			*	*	870-5805
Galaxy Chinese			*	*	824-8164	Domino's			*	*	870-4811
Golden Cavy		*	*	*	824-6038	Double Z BBQ			*	*	879-0849
Holiday Inn*		*	*	*	824-4000	Harwig's Grill			*	*	870-1980
Cool Water Grille		*	*	*	824-1756	Johnny B Goods		*	*	*	870-8400
Ocean Pearl Chinese*			*	*	824-8888	Mazzola's Italian			*	*	879-2405
Los Jilbertos		*	*	*	824-9572	Old Town Pub			*	*	879-2101
Pizza Hut*			*	*	824-6531	Old West Steakhouse			*	*	879-1441
Safeway	*				824-9496	Panda Garden			*	*	879-2622
Subway*	*	*	*	*	824-2900	Pizza Hut			*	*	879-8611
The OP Bar & Grill	*	*	*	*	824-8918	Rio Grande Mexican			*	*	871-6277
VFW			*	*	824-7145	The Shack		*	*		879-9975
Vallartas			*	*	824-9812	Safeway	*				879-3766
Village Inn*			*	*	824-9600	Freshies		*	*	*	879-8099
					824-9600	Steamboat Smokehouse			*	*	879-**RIBS**
MAYBELL						Steamboat Lake Outfitters	*	*			879-4404
Lou's	*	*	*	*	272-3019	Subway	*	*	*	*	879-0202
MASSADONA Tavern & Stake House			*	*	374-2324	Rex's American Grill and Bar			*	*	870-0438
Dinosaur						Winona's		*	*		879-2483
B & B		*	*	*	374-2744	Carls Tavern			*	*	761-2060
RANGELY						Mambo Italiano				*	870-0500
Burrito Express		*	*	*	629-3514	Back Country Provisions		*	*		879-3617
Betty's Café	*	*	*	*	675-2666	Egg & I		*	*		871-4633
Giovanni's *			*	*	675-2670	Beau Jo's Mountain Bistro			*	*	870-6401
Los Tres Potrillos			*	*	675-8870	Blue Sage Pizza			*	*	870-8600
Subway *	*		*	*	675-5038	**KREMMLING**					
White River Drive-In			*	*	675-2049	Subway	*	*	*	*	724-9578
White River Market	*	*	*	*	675-2531	Shake N' Burger			*	*	724-9767
MEEKER						Rocky Mtn. Bar/Grill*	*		*	*	724-9219
Ma Famiglia			*	*	878-4141	Quarter Circle*			*	*	724-9601
Fiesta Guadalajia			*	*	878-5535	Los Amigos			*	*	724-9243
Clarks Burgers			*	*	878-3240	**WALDEN**					
Stagestop Deli			*	*	878-5085	Moose Creek	*	*	*	*	723-8272
Meeker Café		*	*	*	878-5062	Paradise Lanes	*		*	*	723-8616
Pizza Hut			*	*	878-4070	River Rock	*	*	*	*	723-4670
Los Koras		*	*	*	878-5995	Four Winds Pizza			*	*	723-8668

Motel List 2012

NAME	TELEPHONE	PER DIEM RATE Not including tax	PHYSICAL ADDRESS
CRAIG			
Hampton Inn & Suites	826-9900	$77.00	377 Cedar Court
Candlewood Suites	824-8400	*	92 Commerce St.
Holiday Inn	824-4000	*	300 S HWY 13
Black Nugget	824-8161	*	2855 W Victory Way
Elk Run Inn	826-4444	*	627 W. Victory Way
Colorado Inn	824-3274	*	205 E Victory Way
Best Western Deer Park	824-9282	*	262 Commerce St
Bear Valley Inn	824-8101	*	755 E. Victory Way
Americas Best Value Inn	824-3471	*	200 HWY 13
Traveler Inn	824-7066	*	2690 HWY 40
Trav-O-Tel	824-8171	*	224 E Victory Way
Westward Hotel	824-3413	*	517 E Victory Way
RANGELY			
Adora Inn	675-5035	$77.00	206 E. Main
Budget Host Motel	675-8461	*	117 S Grand Ave.
Blue Mountain Inn and Suites	675-8888	*	37 Park St.
MEEKER			
Rambull Inn	878-5483	$77.00	
Elk Mountain Inn	878-3656	*	723 E. Market
Brickhouse	878-5055	*	687 Garfield
Valley View	878-9808	*	
White River Inn	878-5031	*	219 E. Market
Blue Spruce Inn	878-0777	*	488 Market
STEAMBOAT SPRINGS			
Alpiner Lodge	879-1430	$99.00**	424 Lincoln Ave
Bunkhouse Lodge	871-9121	**	3155 S Lincoln Ave
Comfort Inn	879-6669	**	1055 Walton Cr. Rd
La Quinta	871-1219	**	3155 Ingles Lane
Fairfield Inn	870-9000	**	3200 S Lincoln Ave
Hampton Inn	871-8900	**	725 S Lincoln Ave
Holiday Inn	879-2250	**	3190 S Lincoln Ave
Iron Horse Inn	879-6505	**	333 S Lincoln Ave
Nordic Lodge	879-0531	**	1036 Lincoln Ave
Ptarmagin Inn	879-1730	**	2304 Aspres Ski ay
Rabbit Ears Motel	879-1150	**	201 Lincoln Ave
Super 8 Motel	879-5230	**	3195 S Lincoln Ave
WALDEN			
Chedsey	723-8201	$77.00	537 Main
North Park	723-4271	*	625 Main
Round Up	723-4680	*	365 Main
KREMMLING			
Allington Inn & Suites	724-9800	$77.00	215 W. Central Ave
Cliffside	724-9620	*	113 N 6th St.

March 1 through November 30 * NOTE *** All motel numbers have a area code of (970)

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Fire Operations on the Medicine Bow/Routt National Forests and Thunder Basin National Grassland

The Routt National Forest (Routt Zone) is part of a combined unit which includes the Medicine Bow National Forest and the Thunder Basin National Grassland. This unit is properly known as the Medicine Bow /Routt National Forests and Thunder Basin National Grassland (MBRTB). The Craig Interagency Dispatch Center provides dispatch coverage for the Routt Zone portion of this unit which is south of the Colorado/ Wyoming boarder. The Medicine Bow and Thunder Basin portions of the unit, which reside north of the Colorado/Wyoming border, utilize Casper Interagency Dispatch.

The MBRTB resources that are dispatched through the Craig Interagency Dispatch Center are managed on a daily basis through an assigned Routt Zone Duty Officer. Typically, the Duty Officer role is filled by one of the Routt Zone AFMOs or the Zone FMO and rotates weekly. The Duty Officer for the shift will be noted during various daily briefings and will be updated on the Craig Interagency Dispatch Daily Resource Status web page that will allow all cooperators to view daily resource status for the Routt Zone. The Duty Officer is the primary point of contact for the Craig Interagency Dispatch Center when a new incident is reported on forest. Resources are dispatched using the closest forces concept through the Craig Interagency Dispatch Center and the Duty Officer is notified by dispatch. The Duty Officer will contact all MBRTB staff members that need to be involved (this depends on the size, scope and potential of the incident). The Duty Officer is also responsible for daily assignments as well as assistance with logistical needs for resources not assigned to an incident that are stationed within the Routt Zone.

Fires located on Forest Service lands are managed utilizing the MBRTB Fire Management Plan and all response and management actions will be based on firefighter safety and guidelines within this plan. The Routt Zone Duty Officer will make management decisions based on responding unit information, Land and Fire Management Plan guidelines and responsible Line Officer or Agency Administrator input. Objectives will be relayed from MBRTB fire management staff directly to the incident commander or through the Craig Interagency Dispatch Center. On all fires, the MBRTB Fire management staff also provide input in the decision making process. The Incident Commander on scene has direct oversight and control of assigned resources and will make all decisions based on fire fighter and public safety first, despite incident objectives.

MBRTB Fire Management Organization

This organizational chart shows the fire management chain of command for the entire MBRTB. Boxes in red represent fire management staff that would normally be involved on an incident located within the Routt Zone. The identified Duty Officer for current operational period will be the first point of contact. The Duty Officer will notify appropriate fire management and line staff for the incident.

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Dinosaur NM Operations Guide

Dinosaur National Monument is just over 210,000 acres. The monument is located in Colorado and Utah. Dispatching of fire resources on the Colorado side is handled through Craig Interagency Dispatch Center and by the Uintah Basin Fire Center on the Utah side. The fire office and cache is located in the headquarters office 2 miles east of the City of Dinosaur. The visitors' center, containing the paleontological resources, is located on the Utah side.

Harpers Corner Road, the Deerlodge Road, and the right away are owned and managed by the monument. Moffat County CR14 goes from Harpers Corner to the east side of the monument. There are two lookouts, Zenobia on the north end and Roundtop on the south boundary. The lookouts are on a staggered schedule so there is always a lookout up during the fire season.

Now that the visitor center is open, the monument expects visitation to rise back to pre-closure levels, of above 300,000 per year. Most of these visitors will be on the Utah side, but many will be in Colorado along Harpers corner, county roads, and in the backcountry. The monument has a permitting system for backcountry camping. For fires in the backcountry check with fire staff or Rangers to ensure there are no public in the fire area.

LE Rangers live at the remote residences in Lodore, Deerlodge and Echo Park in the summer. Rangers are staffed seven days a week year round. Request Ranger assistance for dealing with the public. The Rangers also have authority for all risk incidents. You will need to have Dino frequencies in order to communicate with the Rangers.

The monument has two rivers flowing through it with a confluence of the two is in Echo Park, in the center of the monument. There are 105 miles of river in the monument with very few places for access. These rivers dissect the monument and due to the topography make it very remote and difficult to access. The major vegetation type on the monument is pinyon-juniper. Second to this are the sagebrush steppes. There is privately owned land within the boundaries of the monument.

The complete spectrum of fire management strategies is available, from full suppression to allowing fires for resource benefit. Cheatgrass is a significant concern to the monument and is one of the more significant factors in deciding the fire strategy.

Horn hunting is not allowed.

Wilderness

- Most of the monument is proposed wilderness and is managed as such. A minimum tool analysis has been completed. The duty officer will relay the needed information to the IC, but as a minimum, MIST tactics must be followed. The analysis requirements will be documented in the WFDSS document.

Values at Risk

- Historical and prehistoric resources
- Paleontological resources
- Administrative buildings and employee housing
- Visitor use areas: campgrounds, overlooks, interpretive sites
- T&E species, other ecological sensitive areas

Constraints - the following are not allowed unless approved by the superintendent:

- Helicopter buckets from the river
- Retardant use
- Driving off road
- Use of heavy equipment

The Monument FMO may authorize any of the above if life or property is threatened.

The FMO is also the aviation officer. The FMO will notify the IC where it is appropriate to land helicopters or establish helispots. Aviation is also a concern for raptors, aviation resources may not be allowed to fly in certain areas due to known eyries. Management will notify the IC of this constraint at the time of the fire.

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Weather, Fuels, Fire Behavior & Tactics

CRC is serviced by two National Weather Service (NWS) offices. Grand Junction weather Zone 200, 201 and 202 covers Moffat, Rio Blanco and Routt Counties. The Denver/Boulder office provides services for areas east of the Continental Divide and forecasts for Zone 211,212, 213, 217, and 218.

Climate, fuels and topography vary greatly over the seven million acres of fire protection. The west end of the unit is characterized as a semi-arid plateau with gently rolling terrain to deeply bisected topography. As you move to the east, the land form rises dramatically through several climate zones up to, and including, alpine and tundra zones. Major fuel types include desert salt brush, sage community, pinion/juniper woodlands, mountain brush, ponderosa, lodgepole pine, spruce/fir, alpine fir and tundra.

Weather: Three major summer weather features influence fire behavior in Northwest Colorado: monsoons, northern cold fronts and subsidence inversions. The annual presence of the monsoon flow creates both the source of fire ignition as well as the moisture that limits fire activity. The difference is the relative distance between the cloud base and the landform. The lower elevation plateau receives numerous dry lightning storms due to the evaporation of moisture falling from the cloud formations. This lightning belt is the second most active fire producing area in the United States behind the Mongollon Rim of Arizona and New Mexico. More rainfall hits the ground as the landform rises upward toward the cloud base. Fire occurrence drops off rapidly with the gain in elevation and increase in precipitation. The monsoon begins in late May or early June and produces isolated occurrence of thunderstorms and associated fire starts. The true monsoon sets up around the Fourth of July with numerous daily thunderstorms with many of the storms producing little if any moisture at the lower elevation. By the third week in July the lower atmosphere usually saturates more quickly with each monsoonal cycle and the storms become wetter. The monsoonal influence usually abates in early August, as does the number of wildfires. With the abatement of the monsoon in August, the fuels at all elevations peak in terms of curing. It is at this point and through the fall the higher elevation areas have the greatest probability for large fires.

The second weather features of influence are the northern cold fronts that usually clip the northern half of the fire zone. The majority of the large fires at all elevations within the zone occur with the passage of northern cold fronts. Lightning levels are usually lower than with the monsoon, but cloud cover and higher humidity are of short duration, with a quick return to hotter and drier conditions following the event. Fire activity is often accelerated by the winds associated with the frontal passage.

The third weather feature is the occurrence of subsidence inversions that set up over the inter-mountain/Great Basin area. This event usually first occurs in June and marks the transition from Spring to Summer weather patterns. Rapid curing of annual grasses and drying of large dead and down fuels takes place at this time and sets the stage for the lightning events of the monsoon and cold fronts that follow. This weather phenomena may occur throughout the summer and early fall and is often followed by lightning events starting fires in very dry fuels.

Fuels: The major fuel types of the area are as varied as the climate diversity would indicate. In the lower elevations two major fuel components are found: the sage/grass and the pinion/juniper woodlands (PJ). The majority of the fires occur in the PJ, while the larger acreage fires usually occur in the sage/grass.
The brush fuels commonly found at higher elevation and on the National Forest Lands include the Oak brush and sage brush types. Fuel loadings in the higher elevation sage brush (7500 feet plus) tend to be much lighter than loadings found at lower elevation in the western portion of the Fire Management Area. Fire behavior like wise exhibits lower levels of intensity, ie, flame length, but with wind can move at high rates of spread.
Conifer stands comprised of lodgepole pine, Engleman Spruce, Sub Alpine Fir and Dougles Fir cover large parts of the area above 8,000 feet.

Pinion/Juniper: Typical stands include a mix of both species, with a duff understory and little if any brush or other fine fuels. The pinion component decreases as elevation decreases. The older stands will generally have significant loadings of large dead and down material as well as a deep duff layer. Fire behavior tends to be either a creeping surface/ground fire, or a running crown fire. The transition to crown fire is often abrupt with a brief period of individual trees torching as a warning. A relative humidity value of 15% or less is the key trigger point to monitor along with wind values of 10 mph and above (i.e., normal upslope). The NFDRS fuel models often associated with the Great Basin type fuels tend to over-predict rates of spread and under estimate flame length. Although fuel model 7 does not describe the fuel bed, it often comes closest in predicting fire behavior outputs.

Tactics in the pure PJ stands using a direct attack with hand crews along the flanks is normally the most efficient and safest approach. The fire usually leaves a clean burn edge and straight lines to follow. Minimal scratch line with emphasis on aerial fuel reduction will produce the quickest line. Stopping spread through the duff is the key factor in controlling PJ fires after the fire has dropped out of the crowns. Crews that can deploy up to four saw teams will be very efficient. Bone piling at night will reduce the mop up. Mop up standards of one chain will usually suffice. Indirect line construction and burn out without a fine fuel component often leaves a patchy incomplete burn, or at best allows for a very short burn window. Conditions favorable to attaining a complete burn often means intensities of such level that holding becomes difficult if not dangerous. Indirect strategies work best when control lines are moved back to natural barriers, wide roads or a fuel transition with a good fine fuel understory. Reinforcement of indirect line with retardant will greatly increase the chance for success.

Sage/Grass: Fire prediction is a little more complex due to the annual fluctuation of live fuel moisture and ratio of dead to live. The older stands (35 years and older) have higher loadings of dead, but often lack a grass understory. Fire carry is often through the top of the plant in the older stands. Critical indicators are live moisture values of 120% or less. Live moisture values of less than 100% limit the ability to go direct, except along the flank well behind the head. Fuel model 6 under-predicts the fuel at moisture values of less than 100%. For the drier conditions and when the fuel bed is 4 feet or deeper a fuel model 4 will come closer. At 120% or greater a fuel model 5 is representative.

Tactical alternatives in sage are varied. Direct attack by engines with wet line (especially if foam capable) is very effective above 100% live moisture. Below that, burn out from roads is

effective if safety zones are present. Direct attack with engines is still a good option along the flanks. The SEAT is a useful tool to support direct or indirect strategies.

Oak Brush: This fuel type has accounted for more burn-over fatalities than any single fuel type over the last 20 years. For much of the year it is difficult if not impossible to burn oak brush. However, when conditions are right the fire behavior can be intense. A combination of conditions are necessary to see extreme fire behavior including: Live moisture values below 120%, winds exceeding 20 mph, frost kill of the leaf over story, steep slopes, RH less than 20% and a fire run starting in another fuel type (usually pinion pine). The last factor is generally common to most fire runs in Gamble oak. Be aware of a mix of oak brush and pinion, especially if the fire first passes through the under story and leaves a re-burn potential in the over story. As with the PJ the normal fuel models do not represent reality. Model 6 over-predicts rate of spread and under-predicts flame length. A combination of 7 and 4 can be helpful.

Tactics in oak brush can present real challenges. The fire perimeter can be difficult to find in the heavy oak stands. The fire edge is often ragged and unclean, making direct attack both unsafe and time consuming. Re-burn potential can be high in Oak brush. Avoid working in areas where only the under story is consumed unless two safety zones are immediately available. Burn out of indirect line under cool conditions can produce more re-burn potential with dirty under story consumption of fuels. Burnouts under hot conditions can quickly produce intensities that make holding line difficult. Choose your ground well for indirect strategies in oak brush. Any indirect line should be well anchored and burn out should occur over short sections between anchor points. Often the best alternative is to back off to ridge tops or wide canyon bottoms associated with a transition to another fuel type.

Lodgepole pine: Lodgepole pine stands exist across all fire response areas of northwest Colorado. The predominance of the pine and the fuel profile of most concern is located in the mid to upper elevations (6500 -9000') of the eastern part of the response area in and around National Forest Lands. The over-ridding concern is the dead and dying pine. A recent mountain pine beetle epidemic has created widespread tree mortality. It is estimated that 90% of the lodegpole pine has been killed. This equates to 400,000 acres of affected stands in various stages of mortality on the Routt NF alone. Extreme caution in pine as well as other timbered stands is paramount.

Several fire behavior considerations should be kept in mind. Accelerated transition to crown fire will occur when needles are red, dead and still attached to the tree. Increased surface rates of spread will occur as additional sunlight to the ground creates grass and forb production with added needle litter. Frequent spotting, including long range (>.25miles), with receptive beds. Resistance to control as increasing dead and down accumulates in deteriorating stands.

Tactical considerations are many. Deadly snags are everywhere. Always consider fire fighter safety before developing suppression tactics in this environment. Snagging operations will likely be a necessity to maximize a safer suppression environment. Direct line should be well anchored with good escape routes available. Parallel attack, in conjunction with burn out tactics, can be a viable option but should be well planned and the necessity real. Point protection may be all that is necessary or possible. Larger fires call for large-scale strategies that may include line location to a fuel transition zone such as aspen or to large natural openings and

barriers. Withdrawal or reassessment should be considered when thunderstorms are in the area or windspeeds are strong enough that canopy is observed. Due to limited ingress or egress in remote areas or in terrain without vantage points, consider using an aerial platform for risk assessment and size-up before direct engagement. Dead lodgepole interspersed with a live spruce/fir component should also be approached with great consideration. Hidden snags provide a severe hazard due to these unseen deadly threats. Trees weakened by disease, pestilence, insects, fire in the tops or at the root area are a potential deadly hazard in all treed stands.

Mixed Conifer, Spruce/fir: Engleman Spruce and Sub Alpine fir occur at the highest forested elevations of the Routt Forest and often grow in mixed stands. Many of the stands are 300 to 400 years old with a very high dead woody under story. Fire events of size are rare in this fuel type and usually occur during sequential drought years. Fire behavior tends toward the extreme with flame lengths in excess of 100 feet and spotting of one to two miles ahead of the advancing flame front. Large fire runs are generally associated with ERCs of 90 or higher, Haines index of six with moderate to high winds. Be especially vigilant in drought summers during dry cold front passages.

Direct strategies are often effective on smaller fires when fire behavior permits. Fire retardant is also best used on small fires and spots if dropped directly on the fire's edge. Once a transition from a surface to crown fire occurs, direct strategies become less effective and often more dangerous. Retardant use at this point is also ineffective. Indirect strategies present numerous challenges due to extreme levels of radiant heat energy transfer across control lines along with spotting. Large fires in the Spruce/fir often call for landscape strategies. Successful deployment of an indirect strategy usually involves locating lines to a cooler burning fuel transition such as aspen or young lodgepole pine, or incorporates the use of wide natural barriers. Burnouts in the spruce/fir are difficult to pull off due to the tendency to leave a dirty burn that can rekindle days later under more extreme conditions. The other side of this dilemma is losing the line under dry conditions due to development of high levels of radiant heat transfer and spotting.

Of special note is the beetle infestation of the 1930's and 1940's that occur in and around the Flat Tops Wilderness on the southern reaches of the Routt NF. The spruce bark beetle infestation in combination with the long return interval disturbance regime has created heavy fuel loading of standing dead and down spruce fir. In addition, the spruce, which has been standing since the epidemic, is falling at increased rates due to rotting of the lower tree bowl. Similar spruce beetle epidemic has engulfed the Zirkel Wilderness and adjacent areas on the Routt NF along the continental divide. This epidemic however is more recent, within the past 10 years. Similar hazards exist though not as pronounced.

FUEL MOISTURE INFORMATION

EXPECT ACTIVE FIRE BEHAVIOR WHEN THESE CRITICAL LOW POINTS ARE REACHED

Live Fuel Moisture

Pinyon:	< 95%
Juniper:	< 85%
Sage:	< 120%
Oak:	< 120%
Ponderosa Pine:	< 120%
Lodge Pole:	< 90%
Spruce:	< 90%

Dead Fuel

	Low elevations	High elevations
1000 hour	10%	< 14%
10 hours	< 5%	< 7%
1 hour	< 4%	< 5%

Active Fire

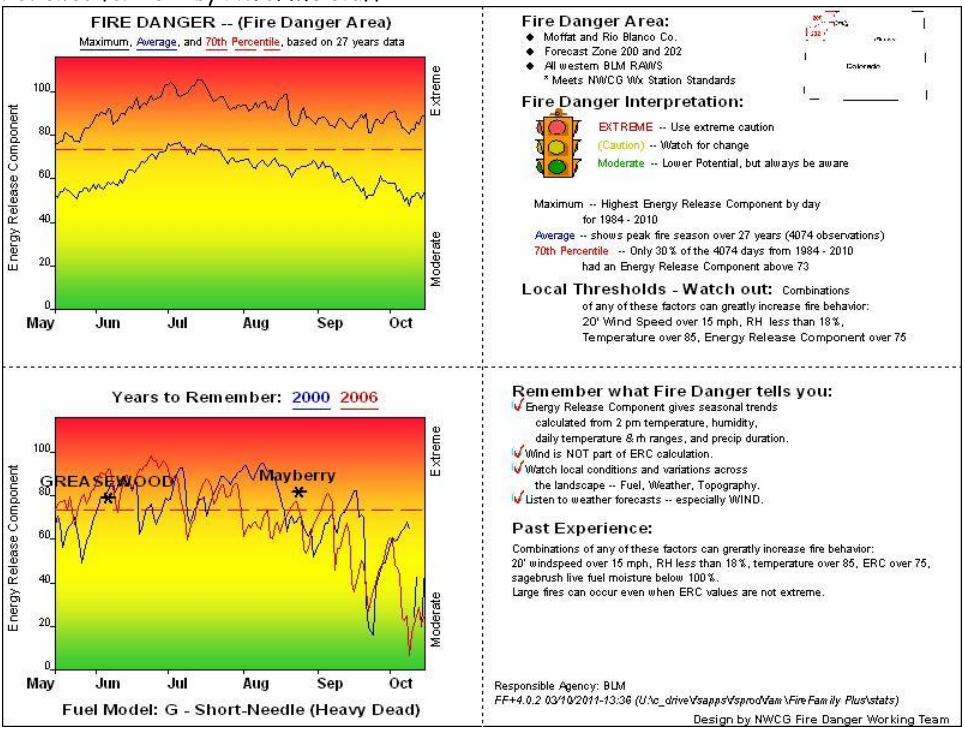
Pinyon/Juniper	<16% RH and +10 MPH winds
Conifer	<22% RH and +20 MPH winds
Sage	60-100% = <30% RH 100-120% = <25% RH 120-140% = <18% RH 140%+ = <14% RH

POCKET CARDS:

In addition to these pocket cards, updated cards with weekly ERC changes will be handed out during briefings and posted in the ready rooms.

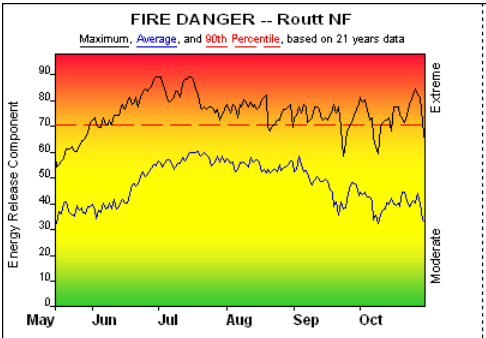
North & South Zones:

Reviewed for 2012 by NWCFMU staff



POCKET CARDS CONTINUED:

Routt Zone:



Fire Danger Area:

- Routt NF
- Wx Zone 201,211,217,218
- Dry Lake

* Meets NWCG Wx Station Standards

Fire Danger Interpretation:

EXTREME -- Use extreme caution

(Caution) -- Watch for change

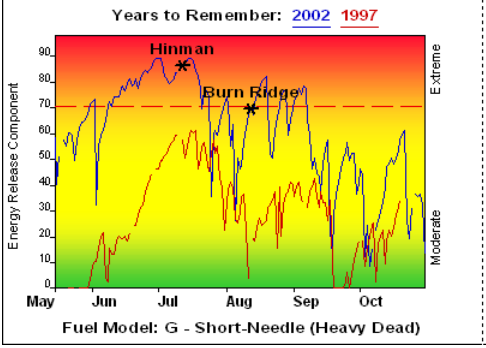
Moderate -- Lower Potential, but always be aware

Maximum -- Highest Energy Release Component by day for 1990 - 2010

Average -- shows peak fire season over 21 years (3261 observations)

90th Percentile -- Only 10% of the 3261 days from 1990 - 2010 had an Energy Release Component above 70

Local Thresholds - Watch out: Combinations of any of these factors can greatly increase fire behavior: 20' Wind Speed over 15 mph, RH less than 20%, Temperature over 70, 1000-Hour Fuel Moisture less than 13



Remember what Fire Danger tells you:

- Energy Release Component gives seasonal trends calculated from 2 pm temperature, humidity, daily temperature & rh ranges, and precip duration.
- Wind is NOT part of ERC calculation.
- Watch local conditions and variations across the landscape -- Fuel, Weather, Topography.
- Listen to weather forecasts -- especially WIND.

Past Experience:

-Large fire growth experience at or above 90th % ERC as representd by 2002 fire season.
-Due to extensive beetle kill torching or passive crown fire can be expected in most fire occurences regardles of indices
-Active or indepent crown fire can be expected with moderate wind component
-Beetle killed stands present EXTREME snag hazards

Responsible Agency: USFS

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Design by NWCG Fire Danger Working Team

USFS-R2

Fire Operations Guidance within Bark Beetle Stands

Due to altered fuel conditions, personnel operating within the bark beetle environment should be aware of the imminent danger presented by dead and dying trees, falling at an increasing rate across a broad forested landscape.

Purpose and Intent

Fire Operations Guidance is mindful of Foundational Fire Suppression Doctrine in the Forest Service. The first principle is: No resource or facility is worth the loss of human life, however the wildland fire suppression environment is complex and possesses inherent hazards that can----even with reasonable mitigation---result in harm to fire fighters engaged in fire suppression operations. In recognition of this fact, we are committed to the aggressive management of risk.

This guidance provides a collection of potential hazards unique to bark beetle forests, including appropriate practices that have evolved over time within the wildland fire service. It does not provide absolute solutions to the unlimited number of situations that will occur.

This guidance within bark beetle stands was provided with the intention of being used in conjunction with existing fire risk management documents. No further protocols or rules are necessary to make informed risk management decisions for fire operations in bark beetle stands.

The following hazard guidance is provided:

Tactical Hazards

- Withdrawal and/or reassessment should be considered if any of the following are present:
    - Thunderstorms in the immediate vicinity.
    - Wind speeds are strong enough that canopy movement is observed[a] (Consider that wind speeds at eye level in sheltered areas may not indicate the much greater winds aloft)
    - Reliable communication cannot be established with the appropriate Dispatch Center and remain in place 24/7 when resources are engaged.
- Due to limited ingress or egress in remote areas or in terrain without vantage points, consider using an aerial platform for risk assessment and size up.

Potential Fire Behavior Hazards

- Due to increased potential of extreme fire behavior, when ERCs approach the 90th percentile, air reconnaissance should be on scene within 1 hour of detection.

- The following situations, though possible on any wildfire, may be accentuated in bark beetle stands:
    - Accelerated transition to crown fire (when needles are present)
    - Increased rate of spread (Surface fire)
    - Resistance to control (Heavy dead and down)
    - Frequent spotting, including long range (>.25 miles)

[a] Beaufort Scale for Estimating 20-FT Wind speed, 2010 IRPG page 77

Oil & Gas Field Safety

The Northwest Colorado Fire Management Unit (NWCFMU) has many localities where oil and gas production activities have significantly increased in the past five years. The number of oil and gas facilities, associated personnel, and support services added a new dimension to fire suppression on the NWCFMU. The way we engage fires in oil & gas fields pose different safety concerns and hazards that will dictate different tactics and mitigation measures. Oil and gas facilities have hazards that pose threats to wildland firefighters.

- The FMO's will review the oil and gas safety powerpoint and Risk Assessment before a non local resource is assigned to an incident in area of concern.
- The safety of crews is the first priority. Only engage the fire when it has been determined it is safe to do so. If conditions warrant, disengage from the fire.
- When arriving on scene, notify Craig Dispatch Center of the owner of the facility and its location. If you are not the first on scene: Locate the requesting Incident Commander (IC). Check in and obtain briefing.
- Identify the oil and gas facilities involved with the incident and determine what safety concerns are associated with them. These hazards may be different than common wildland fire hazards.
- Identify whether the oil and gas operators in that area have been contacted. Utilize dispatch to make contacts if necessary.
- Hazards may involve HAZMAT.
- Ensure traffic control is addressed. Use Agency and local law enforcement when necessary.
- Develop evacuation procedures for industry personnel who may potentially be threatened.
- Develop a sound tactical plan of action. Don't get drawn into unorganized suppression efforts.
- The large, open spaces created by well pads and rights-of-way make convenient and tempting areas for firefighting operations, staging areas, and safety zones yet the presence of hazardous materials, high pressure pipelines and industrial equipment can create a dangerous environment for untrained personnel.
- When well sites are well maintained and fully functional, they are relatively safe places and can withstand the high temperatures associated with wildland fires.
- Not all well sites are well maintained however, and noxious and flammable gases can be present around the well site. If these gases are ignited, a potential flare-up or explosion could occur.
- Open pits/dumps should be avoided as they could contain discharging gas. When driving on a well pad, avoid backing up around production equipment. Park in such a way that allows you full vision of surrounding hazards and avoids the need for backing.
- Toxic and harmful gases, such as Hydrogen Sulfide (H2S), may be present in harmful concentrations around well sites and well equipment. These gases may or may not smell and are heavier than air and sink to low areas. Avoid low areas during calm, windless periods.

- If dozer operations are likely, ask Craig Dispatch Center to notify the appropriate utility representative. Do not assume that pipelines are buried deeply or are directly under their markers. Dozer operators and bosses need to be extremely cautious.
- Engines should avoid rights-of-way due to exposed pipelines and dog-legs (pipe rising above ground from pipelines).
- Federal firefighters will not engage in suppressing oil and gas facilities that have caught fire. They are untrained to do so. This will be handled by an appropriately qualified resource (e.g. structural firefighters).
- Help the local cooperators recognize hazards such as: Untrained and unequipped oil and gas personnel suppressing fire; heavy equipment working around pipelines, personnel, and emergency vehicles.
- Be honest, if you see serious safety concerns, insist on mitigation actions, or reposition your crew to a safe location.

Hydrogen Sulfide-H2S

(Interagency Standards for Fire & Aviation Operations, aka The Red Book, pgs 07-116)

- Ensure that at least one member of each squad or engine crew is knowledgeable in the use and data interpretation of the Hydrogen Sulfide gas monitor. Training on the device will include at a minimum:
    - Equipment charging and maintenance of sensors
    - Startup, zeroing, calibration and bump testing procedures as recommended by the manufacturer.
    - How the monitor elicits a warning alarm (visual, auditory, vibration)
    - Understand Peak Reading, Short Term Exposure Limits (STEL), and Time Weighted Averages.
    - Understand how to set the monitors alarm threshold.
- The monitor's alarm shall be set at the current American Conference on Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) Threshold Limit Value (10 PPM 2008) and STEL (15PPM 2008)
- **If hydrogen sulfide gas (H2S) is encountered, immediately disengage and leave area.**
- Firefighters need to immediately report H2S or potential exposure and <u>seek immediate medical care.</u>

During your briefing your FMO can show you maps of known potential H2S locations.

Hazardous Water Sources

Many are used during fire suppression activities. They may appear harmless but could contain hazardous material and pose a threat to your health and firefighting equipment. Some of these threats include:

- Hydraulic Fluid
- Fracturing Fluid
- Cyanide
- Sewage
- Corrosives

Indicators that a water source maybe hazardous include:

- Proximity to active or inactive mining operations
- Gas/oil wells
- Water treatment facilities
- Other industrial operations.

In many cases, these hazardous water sources may not be fenced and no warning signs may be present.

Suppression personnel should evaluate water sources to ensure they do not contain hazardous materials. **If you are unsure of the contents of a water source, you should not utilize the water source until its contents can be verified.**

Craig Dispatch, Resource Advisors, or on-scene personnel can assist with verification of safe water sources.

Be sure to ask your FMO about known hazardous water sources in your operational briefing.

Interagency Standards for Fire and Fire Aviation Operations 2012, pgs. 07-17, 07-18.

Fire Management Plans

It is the mission of the three BLM Field Offices, Browns Park & Arapaho Wildlife Refuges working under the Northwest Colorado Fire Management Plan (NWCFMP), the three USFS District Offices working under the Routt National Forest's Fire Management Plan (FMP), and the Dinosaur National Monument, working under the Dinosaur National Monument's Fire Management Plan (FMP) to manage all wildland fires occurring on public lands within Northwestern Colorado consistent with agency land or resource management plans.

- A wildland fire may be concurrently managed for one or more objectives and objectives can change as the fire spreads across the landscape.
- Objectives are affected by changes in fuels, weather, topography; varying social understanding and tolerance; and involvement of other governmental jurisdictions having different missions and objectives.

Management Intent:

- ***The protection of human life is the single, overriding suppression priority.*** Setting protection priorities among human communities and community infrastructure, other property and improvements, and natural and cultural resources will be done based on the values to be protected, human health and safety, and the cost effectiveness of operations. Once people have been committed to an incident, these human resources become the highest value to be protected.

- The full range of fire management activities will be used to achieve ecosystem sustainability including its interrelated ecological, economic and social components.

- Wildland fire and prescribed fires will be utilized to protect, maintain, and enhance resources, and, as nearly as possible, be allowed to function in its natural ecological role. Response to wildland fire will be based on guidance included in the appropriate agencies FMP and will follow specific prescriptions contained in operational plans.

The basic fire management response on federal land will be based on objectives established in the applicable Land/Resource Management Plan (s) and/or the Fire Management Plan (s). Responses will be coordinated across jurisdictional boundaries.

- Firefighter and public safety is the first priority and will remain the primary consideration in determining the response to wildland fire. Other items considered are resource management objectives, the natural role of fire in the ecosystem, long and short seasonal drying trends, observed burning potential, daily weather predictions, burning indices for each fire, fire suppression costs and net value change, including threats to private property.

Fire Management Units for NWCFMP

Strategies have been categorized into A, B, C or D polygons (Fire Management Units) and associated objective tables, representing a continuum of Responses to wildfires from full suppression in A polygons, through fire used for resource benefits in D polygons.

Fire Management Unit	Response Strategy
A: Wildfire and prescribed fire not desired.	Full Suppression response utilizing Direct Strategy. Initial action on human-caused fires will be to suppress the fire at lowest cost with the fewest negative consequences with respect to firefighter and public safety.
B: Wildfire not desired due to social, political and resource value protection. Prescribed fire desired.	Suppression oriented response utilizing Direct or Perimeter Strategy. Prescribed fire used to reduce fuels and to maintain ecosystem health.
C : Wildland fire desired but some constraints may limit the potential fires managed for resource benefits .	Response to wildland fire dictated by values at risk and/or resource benefit opportunities utilizing full perimeter control, limited perimeter control, a confinement strategy, or monitoring.
D : Wildland fire desired with few constraints .	Response to wildland fire dictated by values at risk while emphasizing resource benefit opportunities utilizing the full range of response strategies including monitoring and surveillance. Fires in D polygons offer the most response strategy flexibility.

Fire Management Units for Routt National Forest FMP

- Strategies have been categorized into two general responses. Those Fire Management Units that require a suppression oriented response and those Fire Management Units that allow a full range of fire management responses. All responses whether suppression oriented or other are defined in the Fire management Plan through the collective use of direct, perimeter and prescription control strategies. These strategies should not be confused with the myriad of tactics available during any wildfire incident.

Fire Management Units for the Dinosaur National Monument FMP

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AVIATION PROCEDURES

All flight following will be handled through the Craig Dispatch Center for all tactical fire missions. The standard 15-minute check-in period will be followed, NO EXCEPTIONS! If aircraft are equipped with automated flight following, then the 15-minute tracking will be done by computer. The aircraft dispatcher and pilot must agree to which method of flight following will take place (radio check-ins or AFF). Pilots must monitor at least one predetermined radio frequency as an alternate means of flight following in the event the AFF system fails in the aircraft or in dispatch, or in case dispatch needs to cancel a mission, divert the aircraft to a higher priority incident, or relay other critical information regarding hazardous weather, TFRs, etc. Regardless of AFF being used, radio communications must be maintained with all aircraft which the dispatcher has agreed to flight follow. To and from the tanker bases, in Grand Junction or Metro (formerly Jeffco), the dispatch center will flight follow using the common flight following frequency **168.650** (simplex) tone **110.9** (Rx/Tx) or automated flight following if available. **Emergency in-flight communications will utilize National Air Guard 168.625** (simplex) tone **110.9** (Tx). When using these frequencies, be sure to identify: **Craig Dispatch Flight Follow**, etc., as other units in the Rocky Mountain Area are using the same frequency and they may think you are calling them.

The flight following frequency is to be used only when transporting tactical aircraft from another area to our local area or vice-versa. As soon as feasible, switch all communications over to the identified tactical frequency. This could be a dedicated Air to Ground or the local radio net.

> **Note: Incident Management Teams are required to request their own discrete tactical frequencies for their incident. The frequencies in appendices 1 and 2 are intended for the initial attack organization. These frequencies MAY be authorized for use in the interim, but will not be authorized for long-term use. Unless mutually agreed upon during the Delegation of Authority, the Dispatch Office will flight follow all tactical aircraft to and from the incident. Once on scene, the aviation resources become the responsibility of the incident management team.**

The Aviation Hazard Map is updated annually. You are encouraged to stop by the dispatch center and review the map prior to commencing flight operations if possible.

Air Operations within the Rocky Mountain Area will operate utilizing the **Fire Traffic Area** (FTA) scheme. See the FTA Diagram at the end of this section.

All aviation incidents and accidents will be reported to the dispatch center immediately to ensure the proper procedures are implemented. A Safecom will be required and a copy provided to the Unit Aviation Officer within 24 hours of the incident.

Aviation Hazard Map

Please see map outside of dispatch, at airports or separate handout.

For more specific information see the Craig Dispatch Aviation Briefing.

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

Medivac/Flight for Life helicopters are located in Grand Junction CO, Vernal, UT, Salt Lake City UT, Ft. Collins, CO and Casper, WY. ***Immediately contact dispatch for any medical emergencies. If there is any question as to the severity of the injuries, ORDER A MEDIVAC THROUGH DISPATCH!!***

REVIEW THE EMERGENCY PROCEDURES SECTION FOR INFORMATION REQUIRED IN CASE OF A MEDIVAC SITUATION.

Air Attack/Lead Plane/ASM

You are responsible for informing dispatch when all aviation resources arrive and depart the scene, and for relaying all pertinent travel or status information (i.e. ETE, ETA, load & return, load & hold, released, etc.).

In some areas with in the Craig Dispatch sphere of influence it is possible to talk directly to the tanker base at Grand Junction. This is permissible, however, Craig Dispatch still needs to be notified that aircraft are departing or are enroute to your incident to ensure that airspace remains clear in the case of multiple incidents occurring with aircraft responding.

Dispatch will coordinate with the aerial supervision platform regarding other aircraft being dispatch to the same general vicinity. If logistics permit, you maybe requested to also provide aerial supervision for these multiple incident(s).

Close coordination needs to occur prior to leaving the incident you are assigned to and responding to another smoke/fire. Do not take upon yourself to check out a new smoke/fire. Notify dispatch and they will advise if they need your assistance. Other aircraft may already be enroute or the fire may be in a different jurisdiction. You do not want the dispatch center manager to have to use their "don't make me pull this car over" voice.

Smokejumpers

If you are here on a smokejumper mission, please keep dispatch informed of your progress. It is essential and required that you notify dispatch prior to commencing jump and cargo operations. Doing so will ensure that your sterile communications needs and our flight following needs are met.

You will be expected to abide by the 2:1 work/rest guidelines per national policy.

Review the Initial Attack Procedures in this document. You will be expected to follow those same procedures.

Advise dispatch 12 hours in advance of planned demobilization so retrieval can be coordinated with the jump base. Be prepared to hike out.

Helicopters CWN/Exclusive Use

If you are here on a CWN Helicopter assignment, you will marry-up with the assigned module or helicopter at a location other than the incident as per national aviation policy.

Day to day helicopter operations will be conducted out of an airport unless fire activity dictates otherwise. The helicopter and crew may be repositioned during the day (to a different town/airport) and remain at that location for an extended period of time (days). As noted earlier, you will be expected to take everything with you every day, as there is no guarantee that you will be coming back to the originating airport for the evening. Housekeeping at the helibase is the responsibility of the helitack, or the cleaning bill will be deducted from your paycheck.

It is **extremely important** that you obtain permission from dispatch prior to utilizing any water source within Northwest Colorado. **The only exception is in the case of a life threatening situation.** Water is a scarce and valuable resource in this part of Colorado. Landowners for the most part will grant us permission to use their water, sometimes with stipulations or for payment. This needs to be worked out prior to dipping. Once a viable water source has been located, provide the latitude and longitude to dispatch with a request to dip out of the source. It will take dispatch a few minutes to obtain permission. Do not take any water until you have gotten verbal approval from the Duty Officer, FMO, or Dispatch. In some cases, the number of buckets or gallons will need to be tracked so that either a like amount of water can be replaced, or proper payment can be made.

Flight Invoices

Use of Aviation Management Systems for Invoice Processing:

The Gov't rep will fill out and sign a hard copy of the AMD-23E, provide the original to the vendor and maintain a file copy.

Vendors will prepare and submit the electronic invoices in AMS for all contracts (ARA, On-Call, and Exclusive Use). Vendors will scan in and attach the copy of the AMD-23E signed by the gov't representative, to each electronic invoice submission.

The Bureau/office signature on the AMD-23E serves as certification of flight services received. Bureau personnel will not function as electronic submitter in AMS. AMD will validate each AMS invoice against the attached AMD-23E as well as maintain the electronic "approver" role.

There will be NO paper invoices accepted for payment at AMD. To avoid duplication, no paper versions of the AMD-23E shall be mailed to AMD (the vendor is providing a scanned original AMD-23E in AMS with each electronic invoice submission).

You will be expected to abide by the 2:1 work/rest guidelines per national policy.

Review the Initial Attack Procedures located in this document. You will be expected to follow those same procedures.

Single Engine Airtankers (SEATs)

SEAT operations can be set up at several different airports with in the Craig Dispatch area as well as at some pre-identified remote locations. Agreements are in place with the following airports for SEAT operations:

Craig
Meeker
Rangely – water only
Steamboat Springs - water only
Kremmling

SEAT operations may also be set up at remote airstrips if needed. Some pre-designated areas have been identified where SEAT operations can be conducted.

Aerial Supervision Requirements
Rocky Mountain Area

Situation	Lead Plane/ATCO	Ref.	ATGS	Ref.
Airtanker pilot is not initial attack rated	Required	1		
MAFFS	Required	1		
Retardant drops in congested areas	Required	1,3		
Non – IA rated SEAT pilot operating with any other tactical aircraft	Required if ATGS is not on scene	1	Required if Lead Plane/ATCO is not on scene	1
IA rated SEAT pilot operating with three or more tactical aircraft	Required if ATGS is not on scene	1	Required if Lead Plane/ATCO is not on scene	1
Foreign Government airtankers	Required if ATGS is not on scene	1	Required if Lead Plane/ATCO is not on scene	1
Retardant drops conducted earlier than 30 minutes prior to sunrise or later than 30 minutes after sunset	Required if ATGS is not on scene	1,2	Required if Lead Plane/ATCO is not on scene	1,2
Four or more airtankers assigned to an incident	Must be ordered	1	Must be ordered	1
Two or more helicopters with two or more airtankers over an incident	Must be ordered	1	Must be ordered	1
Marginal weather, poor visibility or turbulence associated with use of airtankers over an incident	Must be ordered	1	Must be ordered	1
Two or more airtankers over an incident	Must be ordered	1	Must be ordered if Lead Plane/ATCO is not available	4
When requested by airtanker pilot or ATGS	Must be ordered	1		
Presence of smokejumper or Para cargo aircraft with two or more airtankers over an incident	Must be ordered	1	Must be ordered if Lead Plane/ATCO is not available	1,5
Incident has two or more branches			Must be ordered	1,5

NOTE: BLM Aerial Supervision Modules may act as either a Lead Plane or ATGS depending on incident requirements. No reference is made to USFS Aerial Supervision Modules pending development of National direction.

1. Interagency Lead Plane Operations Guide and Interagency Air Tactical Operations Guide
2. Requires determination by either the ATGS or Lead Plane that visibility and safety factors are suitable for retardant operations and dispatch has been notified of this determination.
3. Required under Exemption 392 from 14 CFR Part 91.119, FSM 5714.11 for USFS jurisdiction. Incidents under BLM jurisdiction require a lead plane to be on order.
4. FSM 5716.32
5. Both the ILOG and ATGS Guide reference ordering an ATGS only for these missions. FSM 5716.32 classifies these missions as complex. An ATCO and/or HLCO should be ordered as appropriate in addition to the ATGS.

RMA Helicopter Ordering Guide Help Sheet

Type = Type of Helicopter by ICS Type I, II or III (1, 2, 3 on spreadsheet).

Make/Model - Self-Explanatory.

HOGE (Hover Out of Ground Effect) @ 8000' = This is the average payload in pounds that the model helicopter can carry at 8000' elevation with a temperature of 25 degrees Celsius, (77 degrees Fahrenheit).

Passenger Capability @ 8000' = The number of passengers on average the model ship can carry at 8000' elevation, out of ground effect.

Module needed Standard = The Manager and crew needed as a module if the ship is a standard category helicopter.

Module needed Restricted = Only a Manager, no crewpersons, required on all restricted category helicopters.

Bucket gallons @ 8000' = The number of gallons on average the model helicopter can carry at 8000' elevation.

The chart gives a good representation of helicopter model capabilities, these are averages and not exact. The two red lines show a break when going to a different type helicopter might be more effective depending on the elevation. For example, if the fire is at 8000' on a 25 degree C day, a B-205-A-1++ would be more effective than the S-61N. The B-205-A-1++ can carry an average payload of 2196 pounds, and 244 gallons of water. This is more than the S-61N can carry with an average 1899 pounds, and 183 gallons of water.

The chart titled Helicopter Ordering Guide 8000 is sorted by performance of *type*- highest to lowest given the altitude of 8000' and a temperature of 25 degrees C (Celsius), (77 degrees Fahrenheit). It gives a quick view of what models helicopter would give good performance.

Type	Common	Make/ Model	Average HOGE Payload @ 8000 @ 25-C	Passenger Capability @ 8000	Module Needed Standard	Module Needed Restricted	Bucket Gallons @ 8000
1	Chinook	BV-234	14,145	N/A		Mgr. Only	1640
1	Sky Crane	S-64-E	8,883	N/A		Mgr. Only	1014
1	Sky Crane	CH-54A	7,698	N/A		Mgr. Only	880
1	Sky Crane	CH-54B	6,912	N/A		Mgr. Only	785
1		S-61V	6,880	N/A		Mgr. Only	783
1	Fire Hawk	S-70	5,696	N/A		Mgr. Only	649
1		KMAX	4,614	N/A		Mgr. Only	513
1	Puma	AS-330-J	3,657	18	Manager & 4	Mgr. Only	395
1		S-61R	3,631	N/A		Mgr. Only	392
1	Super Puma	AS-332-L	3,415	17	Manager & 4	Mgr. Only	250
1	Vertol	BV-107-II	3,325	N/A		Mgr. Only	353
1	Vertol	KV-107-II	3231	N/A		Mgr. Only	352
1		S-61A	3,222	N/A		Mgr. Only	343
1		S-61L	2,707	N/A		Mgr. Only	280
Below this line, type 2 performance may be better than type 1, consider ordering type 2.							
1		S-61N	1,899	N/A		Mgr. Only	183
1		H-43	1,173	N/A		Mgr. Only	121
Type							
2		B-214-B	2,630	13	Manager & 3	Mgr. Only	296
2	Super 205	B-205-A-1++	2,196	9	Manager & 3	Mgr. Only	244
2		B-UH-IH-703	2,196	N/A		Mgr. Only	244
2		B-212-HP	1,743	8	Manager & 3	Mgr. Only	189
2		B-UH-1H-CB	1307	N/A		Mgr. Only	137
2		B-212	1,304	6	Manager & 3	Mgr. Only	136
2		B-U/TH-1L/-IK	1,208	N/A		Mgr. Only	126
2		B-UH-1F	1207	N/A		Mgr. Only	126
2		B-412-EP-9	1,070	5	Manager & 3	Mgr. Only	108
2		B-205-A-1+	957	4	Manager & 3	Mgr. Only	95
Below this line, type 3 performance may be better than type 2, consider ordering type 3.							
2		B-UH-1B-13	825	N/A		Mgr. Only	80
2		B-UH-1B	825	N/A		Mgr. Only	80
2		B-412	803	4	Manager & 3	Mgr. Only	76
2		S-58-T	650	3	Manager & 3	Mgr. Only	57
2		B-205-A-1	599	2	Manager & 3	Mgr. Only	52
2		S-58-E	473	2	Manager & 3	Mgr. Only	38
2		B-UH-1H	0	N/A		Mgr. Only	-
2		B-204-B	0	N/A	Manager & 3	Mgr. Only	-
Type							
3	Lama	SA-315B	1300	4	Manager & 2	Mgr. Only	135
3		BH-407	977	4	Manager & 2	Mgr. Only	101
3		BH 206L4	875	4	Manager & 2	Mgr. Only	96
3	Alouette III	SA 316 B	825	4	Manager & 2	Mgr. Only	91
3	Long Ranger	B-206-L3	777	3	Manager & 2	Mgr. Only	84
3	Astar B2	AS 350 B2	641	3	Manager & 2	Mgr. Only	68
3	Jet Ranger	Bell 206-III	380	2	Manager & 2	Mgr. Only	35
3	Astar	AS-350-BA	350	2	Manager & 2	Mgr. Only	35

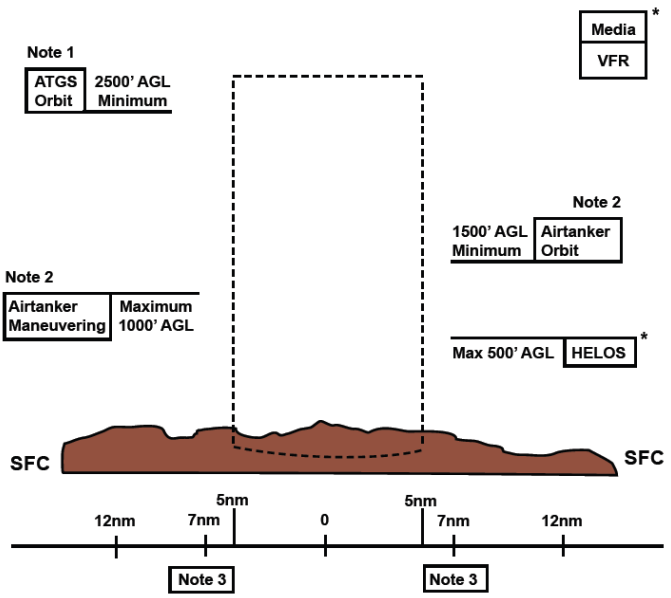
FIRE TRAFFIC AREA (FTA) 01 JUNE 10 FTA

INITIAL RADIO CONTACT: 12 nm on assigned air tactical frequency.

CLEARANCE IS REQUIRED TO ENTER FTA

NO RADIO CONTACT: Hold a minimum of 7 nm from the incident.

Note: Airtanker maneuvering altitude determines minimum airtanker and ATGS orbit altitudes. Assigned altitudes may be higher and will be stated as MSL.



Note 1	1000' min. separation between ATGS orbit and airtanker orbit altitude.
Note 2	500' min. separation between airtanker orbit and maneuvering altitude.
Note 3	On arrival reduce speed to cross 7 nm at assigned altitude and 150 KIAS or less.

* **HELOS -** Fly assigned altitudes and routes.

* **MEDIA -** Maintain VFR separation above highest incident aircraft or position and altitude as assigned by controlling aircraft.

AIRTANKER BASE	AIR GUARD	AIR to AIR	NATIONAL FLIGHT FOLLOWING
AS ASSIGNED	168.625 TxTone 110.9	AS ASSIGNED	168.650 Tone 110.9 TX and RX

National Interagency Airspace: http://www.airspace.nifc.gov

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COMMUNICATIONS

Craig Interagency Dispatch Center utilizes BLM, USFS, NPS and USFWS radio systems for communications. Regardless of the jurisdiction of an incident, any of the repeaters may be used to communicate with dispatch (See map on page 9). Radio relays are a viable option when encountering dead areas in the radio system.

While on an incident, communications will be maintained with dispatch at all times. If communications cannot be established and maintained, resources will disengage, unless otherwise approved by the Fire Management Officer or Duty Officer.

During your in-briefing the FMO, Radio Tech, or Engine Captain will program your radios to ensure they will be compatible with our system. Dispatch does not have the capability to program handheld or mobile radios.

Note: The far East Zone Initial Attack Aircraft Communications Zones encompass both Craig (CRC) and Fort Collins (FTC) Dispatch Centers. To better facilitate safe operations in the East Zone, it has been agreed upon that when an Air-Ground frequency is requested from either dispatch center, Craig Dispatch (CRC) and Fort Collins (FTC) will coordinate together to assign the correct frequency to ensure there is no bleed over. If either center needs a secondary frequency for this area, one will be ordered through dispatch channels.

CO BLM Groups

1. CRC North
2. CRC South
3. CRC Dino
4. RTF West
5. RTF East
6. CRC East
7. WZ West (GJ West)
8. WZ East (GJ East)
9. CZ West (Rifle/Meeker)
10. CZ East (GGlenwood/Aspen)
11. EZ West (Glenwood West)
12. EZ East (Glenwood East)
13. NPS
14. MontNor1
15. MontNor2
16. Gunnison
17. Col Fire (Durango)
18. Pag Fire
19. Col COOP
20. Dol Fire
21. Dol COOP
22. FRC Fire (Canon City)
23. Grasslands
24. SAN LUIS
25. Open

DATE PREPARED 02/23/2012
All Channels narrowband unless otherwise indicated.

CRC NORTH (BLM Group 1)

CH	NAME	MNEUMONICS	RX (Mhz)	RX TONE	TX (Mhz)	TX TONE	BAND
1							
2	Fire TAC 7	FIRETAC7	169.2875		169.2875		
3	Fire TAC 8	FIRETAC8	172.5875		172.5875		
4	BLM SOA Repeater	LR SOA	172.5875		163.3875	110.9	
5	FERN1	FERN1	154.2800		154.2800		W
6	BLM WORK	LD WORK	168.3500		168.3500		
7	Air to Ground 36	A/G 36	172.2500		172.2500		
8	Air to Ground 58	A/G 58	169.0875		169.0875		
9	Air to Ground 7	A/G 7	166.8500		166.8500		
10	Air to Ground 31	A/G 31	171.5250		171.5250		
11	Juniper	JUNIPER	172.7250		164.5250	131.8	
12	Lookout Mountain	LOOKOUT	172.7250		164.5250	151.4	
13	Zenobia	ZENOBIA	172.7250		164.5250	110.9	
14	Wilson	WILSON	173.6750		173.6750	192.8	
15	Cathedral	CATHEDRL	173.6750		164.6250	192.8	
16	Air Guard	AIRGUARD	168.6250		168.6250	110.9	

CRC SOUTH (BLM Group 2)

CH	NAME	MNEUMONICS	RX (Mhz)	RX TONE	TX (Mhz)	TX TONE	BAND
1	Fire TAC 7	FIRETAC7	169.2875		169.2875		
2	Fire TAC 8	FIRETAC8	172.5875		172.5875		
3	BLM SOA Repeater	LR SOA	172.5875		163.3875	110.9	
4	FERN1	FERN1	154.2800		154.2800		W
5	BLM WORK	LD WORK	168.3500		168.3500		
6	Air to Ground 7	A/G 7	166.8500		166.8500		
7	Air to Ground 31	A/G 31	171.5250		171.5250		
8	Air to Ground 36	A/G 36	172.2500		172.2500		
9	Wilson Creek	WILSON	173.6750		173.6750	192.8	
10	Cathedral	CATHEDRL	173.6750		164.6250	192.8	
11	Juniper	JUNIPER	172.7250		164.5250	131.8	
12	Lookout	LOOKOUT	172.7250		164.5250	151.4	
13	Meeker Port	MKR PORT	173.6750		164.6250	127.3	
14	Meeker FD	MEEK FD	154.3550		154.3550	100.0	W
15	Rangely VFD	RANG VFD	154.4450		154.4450		W
16							

CRC DINO (BLM Group 3)

CH	NAME	MNEUMONICS	RX (Mhz)	RX TONE	TX (Mhz)	TX TONE	BAND
1	Fire TAC 7	FIRETAC7	169.2875		169.2875		
2	Fire TAC 8	FIRETAC8	172.5875		172.5875		
3	BLM SOA Repeater	LR SOA	172.5875		163.3875	110.9	
4	FERN 1	FERN1	154.2800		154.2800		W
5	BLM WORK	LD WORK	168.3500		168.3500		
6	Air to Ground 7	A/G 7	166.850		166.850		
7	Air to Ground 36	A/G 36	172.2500		172.2500		
8	Maybell	MAYBELL	172.7250		172.7250	110.9	
9	Juniper	JUNIPER	172.7250		164.5250	131.8	
10	Lookout	LOOKOUT	172.7250		164.5250	151.4	
11	Zenobia	ZENOBIA	172.7250		164.5250	110.9	
12	Cathedral	CATHEDRL	173.6750		164.6250	192.8	
13	Roundtop	ROUNDTOP	171.5375		166.3750	110.9	
14	Craig Port	CRG PORT	172.7250		164.5250	127.3	
15	BL Mtn NPS	NPSBLMTN	169.7250		166.3750	114.8	
16	Air Guard	AIRGUARD	168.6250		168.6250	110.9	

RTF WEST (BLM Group 4)

CH	NAME	MNEUMONICS	RX (Mhz)	RX TONE	TX (Mhz)	TX TONE	BAND
1	Air to Ground 7	A/G 7	166.850		166.850		
2	Air to Ground 36	A/G 36	172.2500		172.2500		
3	Routt Tac	RTF TAC	168.7500		168.7500		
4	Green Ridge	GRN RDG	169.6000		164.9125	100.0	
5	Dunckley	DUNCKLEY	169.6000		164.9125	136.5	
6	Farwell	FARWELL	169.6000		164.9125	123.0	
7	Sand Mtn	SAND MTN	169.6000		164.9125	131.8	
8	Rabbit Ears	RBT EARS	172.3750		164.8750	107.2	
9	Radium	RADIUM	169.6250		163.5750	146.2	
10	FS Cedar	CEDAR	169.6000		164.9125	167.9	
11	WRF Sand Peak	SAND PK	170.5250		166.6750	110.9	
12	Wide Area	WIDE ARE	163.7125		163.7125		
13	Routt County FD Direct	RC FD DI	154.3700		154.3700	127.3	W
14	FERN 1	VFIRE21	154.2800		154.2800		W
15	Air to Ground 58	A/G 58	169.0875		169.0875		
16	Common Use	CMMN USE	168.6125		168.6125		

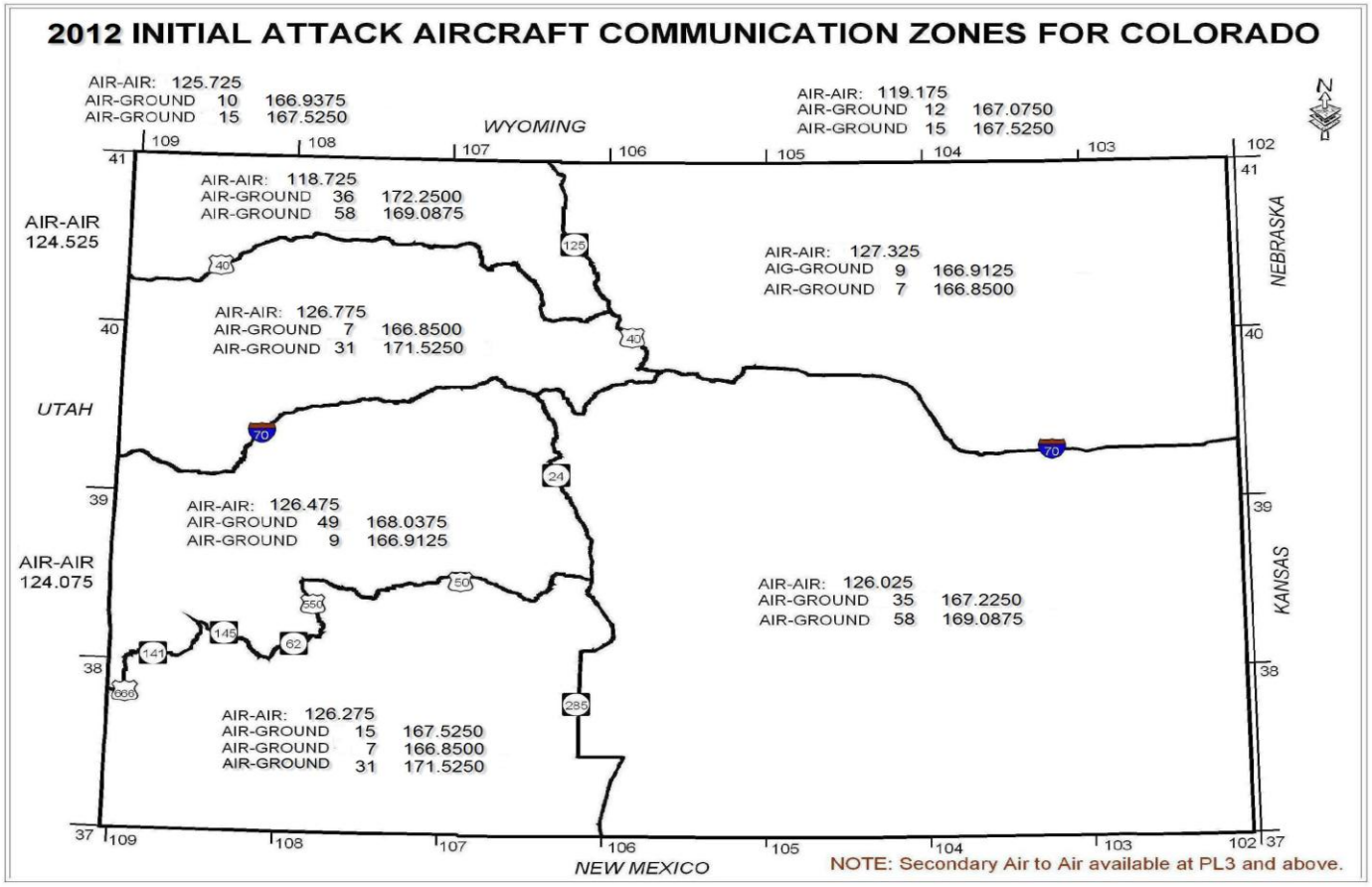
RTF EAST (BLM Group 5)

CH	NAME	MNEUMONICS	RX (Mhz)	RX TONE	TX (Mhz)	TX TONE	BAND
1	Air to Ground 31	A/G 31	171.5250		171.5250		
2	Air to Ground 36	A/G 36	172.2500		172.2500		
3	Routt Tac	RTF TAC	168.7500		168.7500		
4	Rabbit Ears	RBT EARS	172.3750		164.8750	107.2	
5	Owl Mountain	OWL MTN	172.3750		164.8750	146.2	
6	Blackhall	BLCKHALL	172.3750		164.8750	103.5	
7	Blue Ridge	BLUE RDG	169.6250		163.5750	173.8	
8	Jelm Mtn	JELM	172.3750		164.8750	136.5	
9	Grouse Mtn	GROUSE	169.6250		169.6250	186.2	
10	Independence	INDPNDC	169.6250		163.5750	162.2	
11	Air to Ground 58	A/G 58	169.0875		169.0875		
12	FERN 1	VFIRE21	154.2800		154.2800		W
13	Wide Area	WIDE ARE	163.7125		163.7125		
14	Common Use	CMMN USE	168.6125		168.6125		
15	Jackson Co Fire	JACK FIR	154.1300		154.1300	103.5	W
16	Jackson Co Law	JACK LAW	155.4300		155.430	156.7	W

CRC EAST (BLM Group 6)

CH	NAME	MNEUMONICS	RX (Mhz)	RX TONE	TX (Mhz)	TX TONE	BAND
1	Fire TAC 7	FIRETAC7	169.2875		169.2875		
2	Routt Tac	RTF TAC	168.7500		168.7500		
3	FERN 1	FERN1	154.2800		154.2800		W
4	BLM WORK	LD WORK	168.3500		168.3500		
5	Air to Ground 7	A/G 7	166.850		166.850		
6	Air to Ground 36	A/G 36	172.2500		172.2500		
7	Grouse Mtn	GROUSE	169.6250		169.6250	186.2	
8	BLM Blue Ridge	BLUE RDG	169.6250		163.5750	173.8	
9	Radium	RADIUM	169.6250		163.5750	146.2	
10	**Yarmony**	**YARMONY**	**169.6250**		**163.5750**	**186.2**	
11	**Independence**	**INDPNDNC**	**169.6250**		**163.5750**	**162.2**	
12	**Kremmling Portable**	**KRM PORT**	**169.6250**		**163.5750**	**127.3**	
13	Rabbit Ears	RBT EARS	172.3750		164.8750	107.2	
14	Owl Mountain	OWL MTN	172.3750		164.8750	146.2	
15	Blackhall	BLCKHALL	172.3750		164.8750	103.5	
16	**Air Guard**	**AIRGUARD**	**168.6250**		**168.6250**	**110.9**	

2012 INITIAL ATTACK AIRCRAFT COMMUNICATION ZONES FOR COLORADO



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INCIDENT MANAGEMENT TEAMS

Type 3 IMTs

Type 3 IMTs are commonly used in Northwest Colorado. These incidents can range from a relatively small to a rather complex organization. Orders from the Type 3 organization are placed with Expanded Dispatch (if one is in place) via cell phone. In the absence of an Expanded Dispatch all ordering will be done through regular dispatch, but still via cell phone. Dispatch will assist the type 3 organization with logistics, plans, etc. However, that does not mean these positions should not be ordered and filled when possible.

The intelligence dispatcher will be in close contact with the IC for completion of the ICS 209 for submission to RMACC by the designated time. This process is extremely important in that priorities are set regionally and nationally based upon the information in this document.

It is imperative for payment purposes that all non-federal resources are tracked and information relayed to dispatch concerning arrival at incident and release from incident. All paper work should be completed prior to release (timesheets/shift tickets signed, inspections done, etc)

Type 1 and 2 IMTs

<u>Ordering</u>

Utilization of the Resource Ordering and Status System (ROSS) by the Rocky Mountain Area will require that all request numbers be assigned by expanded dispatch. See expanded phone numbers under Dispatch Operations.

All tactical aircraft will be ordered through the Aircraft Dispatcher in Initial Attack. It is preferred that the Aircraft Dispatcher deals directly with Air Operations. This alleviates confusion on aircraft types, capabilities, availability, and priorities. This process will enable dispatch to meet the needs of the team more efficiently.

Any requests deemed by the Dispatch Center Manager or Expanded Dispatch Supervisor to be out of the ordinary, excessive, or unreasonable will be submitted to the line officer or their representative for approval prior to ordering. In such instances, justification may need to be submitted for documentation.

Name Requests are the exception rather than the rule. They normally do not adhere to the most cost effective and timely mobilization of resources. If it is determined that a name request is necessary, the person requesting the resource **MUST** contact the "Name requested resource" in advance of placing the request with dispatch to confirm their availability (not just personal, but supervisor's as well), unit identifier, and contact phone number(s). This information must accompany the Name Request. If the resource being name requested has not been made available in ROSS or with their local dispatch center, they need to do so immediately or the order will not go through*.

*Depending on circumstances, an available name request may not be honored or filled depending on local, geographic, or national incident and resource allocation priorities.

Intelligence

The ICS-209 will be input into the system by the team. If this is not possible (unable to connect, no logon, etc) contact the Intelligence Dispatcher at Craig Dispatch and a process will be worked out. If it is determined that Craig Dispatch will submit the ICS 209 for the team it must be into dispatch by 1700 for transmittal to the Rocky Mountain Area Coordination Center.

Incident Action Plans will be submitted to the Craig Dispatch Center each day for dissemination through-out the support organization (buying team, expanded dispatch, cache, etc) or posted to website for retrieval.

Maps of the incident will be provided to the Craig Dispatch Center when significant changes have occurred in perimeter.

IMT/Dispatch Briefing Checklists

Dispatch will provide:

- ✓ Copy of all resource orders or access to ROSS
- ✓ Aircraft Info Sheets w/ Frequencies and TFR's
- ✓ Field Operations Guide
- ✓ CRC Mobilization Guide (contains directories)
- ✓ County AOP (copy)
- ✓ Aviation Hazard Map
- ✓ Homeland Security Plan
- ✓ Aviation Plan
- ✓ Expanded Dispatch Plan
- ✓ Medical Plans

Home Unit will provide:

- ✓ Unit Fire Management Plan, Unit maps and Topographical maps

IMT will provide:

- ✓ Cell Phone numbers for team members

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EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

- Notify Craig Dispatch immediately concerning any medical emergency. Dispatch will clear the frequency until the emergency is resolved.
- Stay calm and provide information to dispatch concerning the nature of the injury(s) and patient(s) information.
    - Number of patient(s)
    - Location of patient(s)
    - Type or extent of injury(s)
        - Vitals
        - Time of injury(s)
        - Age and Gender of patient
        - Type of medical personnel on scene
- Recommend type of medical response (Life Flight, Ground Ambulance, etc).

IF THERE IS A QUESTION IN YOUR MIND WHETHER IT SHOULD BE A GROUND AMBULANCE OR A LIFE FLIGHT AMBULANCE – REQUEST A LIFE FLIGHT AMBULANCE THROUGH DISPATCH!!

DO NOT SAY THE PATIENT'S NAME OVER THE RADIO!

- Maintain communication with dispatch for updates and receive ETA's for assistance.

Information on the following form will need to be gathered for all Medivacs. Dispatch will go through the information with the reporting party, completing as much of the information as possible. As additional information is known, it will be passed to responding personnel in transit.

INFORMATION REQUIRED FOR ALL MEDIVACS

LOCATION:
(Latitude/Longitude or TRS and dispatch will convert)

FREQUENCIES:
Air to Air:

Air to Ground:

Ground Contact:

URGENCY OF TREATMENT:
Urgent (life or death)

Priority (significant trauma)

Routine (minor injury, no access)

SPECIAL EQUIPMENT NEEDED:
(Hoist, SKED, etc)

PATIENT – TYPE AND NUMBER (age, gender, known health problems):

TYPES OF INJURY(s) (consciousness):

LZ MARKING/DESCRIPTION:

HAZARDS/TERRAIN:
(trees, powerlines, wind direction, LZ size, slope, etc)

Required Treatment for Burn Injuries

The following standards will be used when any firefighter sustains burn injuries, regardless of agency jurisdiction.

After on-site medical response, initial medical stabilization, and evaluation are completed; the agency administrator or designee having jurisdiction for the incident and/or firefighter representative (e.g. Crew Boss, Engine Boss, Medical Unit Leader, Compensations for Injury Specialist, etc.) should coordinate with the attending physician to ensure that a firefighter whose injuries meet any of the following burn injury criteria is immediately referred to the nearest regional burn center. It is imperative that action is expeditious, as burn injuries are often difficult to evaluate and may take 72 hours to manifest themselves. These criteria are based upon American Burn Association criteria as warranting immediate referral to an accredited burn center.

The decision to refer the firefighter to a regional burn center is made directly by the attending physician or may be requested of the physician by the agency administrator or designee having jurisdiction and/or firefighter representative. The agency administrator designee for the incident will coordinate with the employee's home unit to identify a Workers Compensation liaison to assist the injured employee with workers compensation claims and procedures. Workers Compensation benefits may be denied in the event that the attending physician does not agree to refer the firefighter to a regional burn center. During these rare events, close consultation must occur between the attending physician, the firefighter, the agency administrator or designee and /or firefighter representative, and the firefighter's physician to assure that the best possible care for the burn injuries is provided.

Burn Injury Criteria

- Partial thickness burns (second degree) involving greater than 5% Total Body Surface Area (TBSA).
- Burns (second degree) involving the face, hands, feet, genitalia, perineum, or major joints.
- Third-degree burns of any size are present.
- Electrical burns, including lightning injury are present.
- Inhalation injury is suspected.
- Burns are accompanied by traumatic injury (such as fractures).
- Individuals are unable to immediately return to full duty.
- When there is any doubt as to the severity of the burn injury, the recommended action should be to facilitate the immediate referral and transport of the firefighter to the nearest burn center.

NWCG: Memo #12-2008

Regional Burn Centers

City	Hospital	Address	Phone #	# of Beds
Denver	CU Hospital Burn Center	4200 East Ninth Ave	(303) 372-0001 Referrals (877) 422-3648	10
Greeley	Western States Burn Center/ North Colorado Medical Center	1801 16th Street	(970) 350-6305	9
Salt Lake, Utah	Univ. of Utah Hospital Burn Center	50 North Medical Drive	(801) 581-2700	12

MEDICAL PLAN	1. Incident Name: North Zone	2. Date Prepared: 13Mar12	3. Time Prepared	4. Operational Period

5. Incident Medical Aid Station

Medical Aid Stations	Location	Paramedics Yes	Paramedics No

6. Transportation

A. Ambulance Services

Name	Address	Phone	Paramedics Yes	Paramedics No
Craig	785 Russell Street Craig, CO	970-826-3130	X	
Maybell	60311 Hwy 40 Maybell, CO	970-824-6501		X
Meeker	345 Cleavland Meeker, CO	970-878-9620		X
Rangely	511 S White Ave Rangely, CO	970-675-8466		X
Steamboat Springs	1024 Central Park Dr. Steamboat Springs, CO	970-879-1110	X	

B. Incident Ambulances

Name	Location	Paramedics Yes	Paramedics No

7. Hospitals

Name	Address	Travel Time Air	Travel Time Ground	Phone	Helipad Yes	Helipad No	Burn Center Yes	Burn Center No
Memorial Hospital	785 Russell St Craig, CO			970-824-9411	X			X
Pioneer's Hospital	345 Cleveland Meeker, CO			970-878-5047	X			X
Rangely District	511 S. White Ave Rangely, CO			970-675-5011	X			X
Yampa Valley Med	1024 Central Park Dr. Steamboat Springs, CO			970-879-1322	X			X
St Mary's Hospital	2635 N 7th Grand Jct.., CO			970-244-2273	X			X
Ashley Valley Med Center	151 W 200 N Vernal, UT			435-789-3342	X			X

8. Medical Emergency Procedures

9. Prepared by (Medical Unit Leader)	10. Reviewed by (Safety Officer)

MEDICAL PLAN	1. Incident Name: South Zone	2. Date Prepared: 13Mar12	3. Time Prepared	4. Operational Period

5. Incident Medical Aid Station

Medical Aid Stations	Location	Paramedics Yes	Paramedics No

6. Transportation

A. Ambulance Services

Name	Address	Phone	Paramedics Yes	Paramedics No
Rangely	511 S White Ave Rangely, CO	970-675-8466		X
Meeker	345 Cleavland Meeker, CO	970-878-9620		X
Grand Jct	2635 N 7th Grand Jct, CO	970-242-4357	X	
Maybell	60311 Hwy 40 Maybell, CO	970-824-6501		X
Craig	785 Russell Street Craig, CO	970-826-3130	X	

B. Incident Ambulances

Name	Location	Paramedics Yes	Paramedics No

7. Hospitals

Name	Address	Travel Time Air	Travel Time Ground	Phone	Helipad Yes	Helipad No	Burn Center Yes	Burn Center No
Rangely District	511 S. White Ave Rangely, CO			970-675-5011	X			X
Pioneer's Hospital	345 Cleveland Meeker, CO			970-878-5047	X			X
St Mary's Hospital	2635 N 7th Grand Jct, CO			970-244-2273	X			X
Ashley Valley Med Center	151 W 200 N Vernal, UT			435-789-3342	X			X
Memorial Hospital	785 Russell St Craig, CO			970-824-9411	X			X

8. Medical Emergency Procedures

9. Prepared by (Medical Unit Leader)	10. Reviewed by (Safety Officer)

MEDICAL PLAN	1. Incident Name: East Zone	2. Date Prepared: 13Mar12	3. Time Prepared	4. Operational Period

5. Incident Medical Aid Station

Medical Aid Stations	Location	Paramedics Yes	Paramedics No

6. Transportation

A. Ambulance Services

Name	Address	Phone	Paramedics Yes	Paramedics No
Steamboat Springs	1024 Central Park Dr. Steamboat Springs, CO	970-879-1110	X	
Craig	785 Russell Street Craig, CO	970-826-3130	X	
Laramie	255 N 30th St Laramie, WY	307-721-5332	X	
Ft Collins	1024 S Lemay Ave Ft Collins, CO	970-484-1227	X	
Vail	181 W Meadow Dr Vail, CO	970-479-7227	X	

B. Incident Ambulances

Name	Location	Paramedics Yes	Paramedics No

7. Hospitals

Name	Address	Travel Time Air	Travel Time Ground	Phone	Helipad Yes	Helipad No	Burn Center Yes	Burn Center No
Yampa Valley Med	1024 Central Park Dr. Steamboat Springs, CO			970-879-1322	X			X
Memorial Hospital	785 Russell St Craig, CO			970-824-9411	X			X
Iverson Memorial Hospital	255 N 30th St Laramie, WY			307-742-2142	X			X
Poudre Valley Hospital (trauma)	1024 S Lemay Ave Ft Collins, CO			970-495-7000	X			X
Vail Valley Memorial	181 W Meadow Dr Vail, CO			970-476-2451	X			X

8. Medical Emergency Procedures

9. Prepared by (Medical Unit Leader)	10. Reviewed by (Safety Officer)

MEDICAL PLAN	1. Incident Name **Routt NF**	2. Date Prepared **13Mar12**	3. Time Prepared	4. Operational Period

5. Incident Medical Aid Station

Medical Aid Stations	Location	Paramedics Yes	Paramedics No

6. Transportation

A. Ambulance Services

Name	Address	Phone	Paramedics Yes	Paramedics No
Steamboat Springs	1024 Central Park Dr. Steamboat Springs, CO	970-879-1110	X	
Craig	785 Russell Street Craig, CO	970-826-3130	X	
Vail	181 W Meadow Dr Vail, CO	970-479-7227	X	
Eagle	232 Broadway Eagle, CO	970-328-1130	X	
Ft Collins	1024 S Lemay Ave Ft Collins, CO	970-484-1227	X	

B. Incident Ambulances

Name	Location	Paramedics Yes	Paramedics No

7. Hospitals

Name	Address	Travel Time Air	Travel Time Ground	Phone	Helipad Yes	Helipad No	Burn Center Yes	Burn Center No
Yampa Valley Med	1024 Central Park Dr. Steamboat Springs, CO			970-879-1322	X			X
Memorial Hospital	785 Russell St Craig, CO			970-824-9411	X			X
Pioneer's Hospital	345 Cleveland Meeker, CO			970-878-5047	X			X
Med Center of Eagle	377 Sylvan Lake Rd Eagle, CO			970-328-6357		X		X
Poudre Valley Hospital (trauma)	1024 S Lemay Ave Ft Collins, CO			970-495-7000	X			X

8. Medical Emergency Procedures

9. Prepared by (Medical Unit Leader)	10. Reviewed by (Safety Officer)

MEDICAL PLAN	1. Incident Name **Dinosaur NM**	2. Date Prepared **13Mar12**	3. Time Prepared	4. Operational Period

5. Incident Medical Aid Station

Medical Aid Stations	Location	Paramedics Yes	Paramedics No

6. Transportation

A. Ambulance Services

Name	Address	Phone	Paramedics Yes	Paramedics No
Maybell	60311 Hwy 40 Maybell, CO	970-824-6501		X
Meeker	345 Cleavland Meeker, CO	970-878-9620		X
Vernal	151 W 200 N Vernal, UT	435-789-6907	X	
Rangely	511 S White Ave Rangely, CO	970-675-8466		X
Craig	785 Russell Street Craig, CO	970-826-3130	X	

B. Incident Ambulances

Name	Location	Paramedics Yes	Paramedics No

7. Hospitals

Name	Address	Travel Time Air	Travel Time Ground	Phone	Helipad Yes	Helipad No	Burn Center Yes	Burn Center No
Ashley Valley Med Center	151 W 200 N Vernal, UT			435-789-3342	X			X
Rangely District	511 S. White Ave Rangely, CO			970-675-5011	X			X
Memorial Hospital	785 Russell St Craig, CO			970-824-9411	X			X
Pioneer's Hospital	345 Cleveland Meeker, CO			970-878-5047	X			X
St Mary's Hospital	2635 N 7th Grand Jct.., CO			970-244-2273	X			X

8. Medical Emergency Procedures

9. Prepared by (Medical Unit Leader)	10. Reviewed by (Safety Officer)

IN-BRIEFING CHECKLIST

From Dispatch:

- ✓ Copy of current weather forecast
- ✓ Size-up Cards
- ✓ Area Map Packets

Aviation Resources

- ✓ Aviation Plan (including Homeland Security Plan)
- ✓ Aviation Hazards Map Reviewed
- ✓ Aviation Boundary Plan/Checklist
- ✓ **Daily** Aircraft Info Sheets (Updated Freqs, TFR, etc)

To Dispatch:

- ✓ Manifest, Phone Numbers and radio call sign provided to dispatch
- ✓ Hotel provided to dispatch for after-hours dispatches
- ✓ Copy of contracts from contract resources
- ✓ Copy of Redcards (give copy to AFMO)
- ✓ Sign In-Briefing Checklist (give to AFMO)

From Zone FMO's:

- ✓ Current & Expected Fire Situations
- ✓ Fuels & Tactics Briefing including Fire Management Plan, appropriate response and fire restrictions
- ✓ Radio's programmed
- ✓ Timesheet and equipment shift tickets initiated w/ proper charge codes i.e. severity, pre-suppression, Firecode
- ✓ Last days off provided to Zone FMO to ensure work/rest guidelines are followed

From AFMO/Operations:

- ✓ All incoming helitack will be briefed by the AFMO/Operations before being assigned to an incident.

DEBRIEFING CHECKLIST

- ✓ Timesheet and shift tickets signed by Zone FMO or IC
- ✓ Requests for replacement items approved by Zone FMO and S # received from dispatch. **S numbers will only be issued after you've returned to your home unit under special circumstances and must be requested within three days of your return.**
- ✓ Meal & lodging receipts signed and turned into dispatch/local procurement office if not on per diem
- ✓ Map Packets returned
- ✓ Equipment returned to the cache
- ✓ Travel ETA's and ETD's